## INTERNATIONAL INTERN

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## **Serbs Let Convoys Pass** \*As UN Weighs **Use of Force**

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PLOPLE

Sarajevo Factions Agree To Safe Departure for Women and Children

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A day
before the UN Security Council was to decide

whether to authorize military force to protect food and medicine deliveries to Bosnia, gunmen were allowing UN convoys to get through checkpoints with less difficulty.

Also, in another sign that the UN threat of force might already be having an effect, an arrangement was struck Tuesday allowing mothers and children safe passage out of the shell-hattered city.

"Land routes are opening up for us every day now," said Sylvana Foa, a spokeswoman for the Geneva-based UN High Commissioner for

She credited world outrage in reaction to press and television scenes of suffering for having created a "new sensitivity" among the warring ethnic factions.

The agreement on an evacuation of women and children could be a means to ease the pressure as the UN Security Council draws close to a vote on authorizing the use of force to ensure relief supplies. But it also could move Croats and Muslims out of the way and make it easier for the Serbs to attack.

There was no immediate comment from the Muslim-led government of Bosnia-Herzegovi-

Despite the signs of a relative lull, UN officials said 28,000 people were being forced from their homes in the northwestern corner of Bos-nia-Herzegovina, one of the war's biggest single acts of "ethnic cleansing."

This is a cuphemism for driving other ethnic groups out of a mixed region. All sides — Croats, Serbs, and Muslims — are reported to have "cleansed" areas, but most of the accusations have focused on the Serbs.

In overnight fighting in and around Sarajevo that lasted into the morning, 18 people were-killed and 172 wounded, officials said. Serbs surrounding Sarajevo agreed Tuesday to allow mothers and children up to the age of 18 to begin leaving the city. The agreement was

signed by a Serbian officer and a representative See RELLET Page 6

## Central Banks' Rescue Effort Does Little to **Bolster Dollar**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — At least 15 central
banks banded together on Tuesday to
push up the ailing dollar, but they managed to give the U.S. currency only a small

Waves of intervention, in which the cen-tral banks bought dollars for Deutsche

marks, brought dollars for Deutsche marks, brought the dollar from a low of 1.4625 DM to a high of 1.4790 DM.

But the gain was short-lived. By the close in New York, the dollar had slid back to 1.4659 DM, up from 1.4633 DM at the close on Monday but below the 1.4700 DM lengths are recovered to the close of the clos DM level that many traders called the threshold for intervention.

"I don't think there's anything that's going to help the dollar," said Steve Major, an analyst at Credit Lyonnais. "Even the prospect of another Gulf war and armed conflict in Yugoslavia haven't helped."

"If you've got money to deposit and you get 8 percent in Switzerland or 10 percent in Germany, why put it into dollars where deposit rates are below 3 percent?" he said. The army of central banks, which in-

cluded all countries in the Group of Seven industrial nations except Japan, clearly were aiming to bolster the dollar's level against the mark. Estimates of the volume of marks

pumped into the market varied widely. Traders said they were impressed by the breadth and coordination of the action, rather than by the volume involved. In Paris, dealers said they suspected that the Bank of France's intervention was not

particularly heavy.
"The market is impressed by all the central banks, even from non-G-7 countries, acting together," said Karl Schalke of Morgan Guaranty in Frankfurt, "and for one or two days it will keep the dollar

"But once they stop, the market will again try for the downside," he said.
"In the medium term, the Fed will probably win the battle," said Marcus Douer, a trader at Commercial Bank of New York,

referring to the U.S. central bank, which was said to have intervened several times Tuesday. "But I don't think the bearishness of the market has changed."

Dealers said the relatively small boost

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Mr. Rabin, with Mr. Bush, praising a "special relationship" between the U.S. and Israel.

## Assail Major

LONDON - Four months after winning the

Mr. Major, who was hand-picked by Marga-ret Thatcher as her successor two years ago, has been completely upstaged by her over the issue of what to do about the violence in the Balkans. While he counsels diplomacy, Lady Thatcher has been advocating ultimatums and bombing campaigns against the Serbian nationalists attacking large areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The government's economic policies in the longest recession since the 1930s are also under increasing criticism. His Conservative critics blame the lack of any sign of recovery on Mr. Major's fixation on keeping Britain at the heart of the European Community, and the pound

disease and that the discipline of membership in the European exchange rate mechanism will cure it once and for all. Meanwhile, as layoffs continue and businesses fail, he and his chan-cellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, can offer only patience. Norman Tebbit, one of Lady Thatcher's

"In some respects, one must admire the gov-

servative newspaper, said on Sunday. Mr. Major has not replied to Lady Thatcher's criticism that by showing reluctance to support force in the Balkans, his government is implicit-

She has made little secret that she thinks both President George Bush and Mr. Major should have taken stronger action in the Balkans long ago, first by sending arms to the Croats and

This idea was rejected over the weekend by Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd as being likely to increase the level of violence.

While diplomats tried over the weekend to work out an agreement on a UN resolution that would tighten the pressure on the Serbs, Mr. Major was at the closing ceremony of the Olympics in Barcelona. He now begins a previously scheduled vacation in Spain, and will return to Britain in two weeks to open a peace conference on the former Yugoslavia. To this, even some of

his friends say it is too little, too late.

Mr. Major holds the rotating six-month presidency of the European Community, and had hoped to use it to cement Britain's position "at the heart of Europe, building the new Europe,"

See MAJOR, Page 11

## **Bush to Ask Congress** To Back Israeli Loans He Hails Rabin Policy on Settlements

By Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service
KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine — President George Bush and Prime Minister Yitzhak Ra-bin opened a new chapter in U.S.-Israeli rela-tions Tuesday with an agreement to send a loan guarantee proposal to Congress and pledges of stronger strategic cooperation.

Standing on the lawn of his vacation home, Mr. Bush saluted Mr. Rabin's "very different approach" to the issue of Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Without endorsing Mr. Rabin's plan to continue allowing settlements that are aimed at ensuring Israel's security and prohibiting "political" settlements, Mr. Bush said the prime minister's explanation of his policy had satisfied him and the U.S. government.

The refusal of former Prime Minister Yitz-hak Shamir to restrict the settlements, which the United States views as an impediment to the Middle East peace talks, soured the U.S.-Israeli relationship and set off a bitter year of debate. Mr. Bush refused to grant U.S. loan guarantees to help Israel absorb hundreds of thousands of Soviet emigrants as long as the Shamir settlement policy remained in effect.

The president and his aides declined to offer details of the new loan guarantee proposal. Mr. Bush said congressional leaders were to be briefed later Tuesday on the proposal, and aides suggested that the legislation would be broad rather than detailed in outlining U.S.-

Israel understandings.

Mr. Rabin said the guarantee, under which Israel would get \$10 billion in loans over five years at cheaper interest rates because the U.S. would guarantee repayment, would be arranged so that costs to the the American taxpayer were imized. He was apparently referring to an Israeli agreement to pay some of the costs involved, such as a amount to be set aside in case of default.

Mr. Bush, in his opening statement at a news conference closing Mr. Rabin's 24-hour visit, said the effort to achieve peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors was entering "a new, more productive phase."

He said Mr. Rabin had persuaded him of his commitment to productive talks when the new round of Arab-Israeli peace talks opened in Washington on Aug. 24, and he called on Arab nations to show flexibility as well.

The Bush-Rabin talks ended with mutual praise that was often missing under the Shamir era. Mr. Bush described Israel and the United States as "close friends and strategic partner.,"

and Mr. Rabin lauded the "very special rela-

Mr. Rabin, who said the loan guarantees "mean a lot to me and to Israel," pledged to continue taking Israel in a new direction that would help ensure both peace and his nation's

While Mr. Bush denied that his new coopera-tive attitude toward Israel had anything to do with American politics, his aides acknowledged their hopes that the new relationship would bring back into the Bush fold some of the Jewish voters unhappy with policies they be-lieve lean too much toward the Arab states.

American Jewish groups are to be briefed at the White House on Wednesday on the guarantee proposal, and while the Jewish vote amounts to less than 5 percent of the overall vote, it could be pivotal in battleground states such as Illinois and New Jersey. Republicans got about 30 percent of the Jewish vote in the past two presidential elections.

Reuters reported from Jerusalem: Palestinians said Tuesday that the United States would undermine its role as a Middle East peace broker if it granted Israel loan guarantees without a complete freeze on settle-

A Palestinian spokeswoman, Hanan Ashrawi, said in a cautious statement that she would not object to the aid if Mr. Rabin halted all Jewish settlements in occupied Arab lands. "If the loan guarantees are given while settlement activities are continuing, then this invali-dates the role of the U.S. as a peace broker," she

said after Mr. Bush agreed to support \$10 billion in loan guarantees.

Mrs. Ashrawi, the spokeswoman of the Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace talks, said leaders in the occupied territories were consulting with the Palestine Liberation Organization and wanted clarifications from

Washington.
"We don't know the details," she said. "We don't know whether the conditionality applies or whether Rabin has promised to stop all settlement activity. We hope that this is actually what has been agreed upon."

"If settlement activities are stopped, then there is no problem with that," she added. Palestinians said Mr. Bush's statements indi-

cated that he had struck a deal with Mr. Rabin. "Bush's language suggests that he has received assurances about stopping settlements," said a peace negotiator, Ghassan Khatib. "But our position will rely on assurances we will get directly from Israel or indirectly from the U.S."

## Doubts on Maastricht Grow in France

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Prospects that the French may vote "non" — or, at best, a limp "out" — in the referendum on the European union treaty are starting to pile up like clouds on the political

The official campaign for the referendum ratifying the Treaty on European Union signed in December in Masstricht starts on Sept. 7; the vote is on Sept. 20. Denmark's referendum against the treaty was seen as a serious - but not insurmountable - setback to European unity. But rejection by France, one of the six founders of the EC, could effectively halt the

Although government officials say they are confident that approving votes will prevail, polls have started to indicate that the result could be much tighter than originally expected. Paris Match's regular series of polls indicates that support has shrunk from a high of 65 -percent in June to 56 percent at the beginning

of this month, while opposition has increased from a low of 35 to a high of 44 percent.

Officials at the Matignon palace offices of Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy say that he will take a short vacation and then throw his

weight into the campaign for a "yes" vote, spearheaded until now by the minister for Enropean affairs, Elisabeth Guigou.

The officials say Mr. Bérégovoy is concerned

that some voters may be persuaded to put what he describes as partisan interests - exasperation over government economic policies, or dislike of President François Mitterrand, for example—over the so-called wider interests of France and Europe. The nation is in a grouchy mood, and many political analysts say this grumpiness may spill over into a "no" vote.

Teams of Socialist Party campaigners farmed out this week to beaches and resorts to seek support for approval. Some analysts say that linking the Socialists too closely with the pro-Maastricht cause could misfire because the party, widely viewed as corruption-ridden, is so

unpopular among the electorate. Mr. Mitterrand has been keeping a low profile in the campaign, and a current series of posters and newspaper advertisements urging the French to vote "yes" does not mention the party. Nevertheless, many analysts said it would be difficult for the Socialists to hold power if the electorate rejects the treaty.

Proponents of the Maastricht treaty argue

that rejection will plunge Europe into disarray

at a time when nationalism is rising in the east. They warn that rejection will end 40 years of progress toward unity, allowing Germany to create a hegemony in the east and the Anglo-

To all of this, the chief campaigner for a "no" vote —a former labor minister, Philippe Seguin — poses the simple question, why? If it returned to the principles of the founding Treaty of Rome, he asks, how would Europe become

Tapping a vein of popular discontent, Mr. Séguin, an ultra-Gaullist, warns that France will lose its identity and that its citizens will be ruled by technocrats in Brussels even more remote than their own aloof ministers. Mr. Seguin argues that voting for the treaty will break France; Mrs. Guigou says that voting against it will break Europe. The irony is that both were born in North Africa and have a broad vision of France's place in the world.

Mr. Seguin speaks for a diverse front of far rightists and Communists, as well as the larger part of his own Gaullist RPR, or Rally for the Republic. The RPR has been torn apart over the issue and faces a schism that some observers feel could send many formerly Ganllist voters into the arms of the far-right National Front.

## In U.K., Critics As Too Passive

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

British general election, Prime Minister John Major is under fire from his predecessor, parts of his Conservative Party and the Labor Party for what they call his passivity in the face of growing economic, political, and diplomatic

pegged to the mark

To his domestic critics, Mr. Major has insisted that inflation is the real British economic

Conservative friends, last week joined Bryan Gould of the opposition Labor Party in calling for Britain to let the pound float free of the mark so that Mr. Lamont can lower British interest rates and stimulate economic recovery, advice supported also by many in the business

ernment's resolve in standing up to this barrage," The Sunday Telegraph, a strongly Con-

ly encouraging aggression. Privately, both his supporters and hers have little good to say about each other now.

now to the Bosnian Muslims.

"This is my baby," she said proudly, cradling the picture framed in gold trim. "This is the baby I remember." black .22-caliber pistol and shot her daughter to death on a sidewalk in St. Albans, Queens.

#### Bush Calls Adultery Claim a Lie staff at a Geneva villa in 1984. Mr. Fields,

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON - At a nationally televised news conference on Tuesday, President George Bush was asked by a CNN reporter about a New York newspaper report suggesting that he had had an extramarital affair eight years ago while vice president.

Mr. Bush shook with anger as he stood with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

"I'm not going to take any sleazy questions like that from CNN," Mr. Bush responded. "I'm outraged, but nevertheless in this kind of screwy climate we're in, why, I expect it. But I don't like it and I'm not going to respond, other than to say it's a lie."

According to the report in the New York Post, a former U.S. arms negotiator and friend of Mr. Bush, Louis G. Fields Jr., had said he arranged for Mr. Bush to spend the night with a woman on the vice presidential

who died in 1988, told three men about the arrangement in 1986, the Post said. The account is contained in a new book, "The Power House," by Susan B. Trento. Bill Clinton, the Democratic nominee, who

earlier this year denied allegations that he had had an affair with a former nightclub singer, said he "felt for" Mr. Bush. "I don't think it has a place in this cam-paign," Mr. Clinton said. "I don't approve of

it. I didn't like it when it was done to me, and I don't like it when it's done to him." Mary Matalin, deputy Bush-Quayle cam-paign manager, called the Democrats "a bunch of hypocrites" for accusing the Republicans of negative campaigning. She said the Democrats have been peddling this trash book to reputable newspapers" which, she said, have never used the story because it could not be substantiated.

#### Kiosk

#### Fire Injures 33 in Boston Skyscraper

BOSTON (AP) - A fire broke out on the seventh floor of the 62-story John Hancock you could breathe," said a woman who beadquarters building Tuesday, injuring 33 worked on the 42d floor of the building the people and forcing the evacuation of the talkest in New England. People were evacuatskyscraper. The electrical blaze started in a ed down the stairways, she said. Officials

panel, accused U.S. of a POW cover-up. Page 2. China arges artists to try new political line. Page 2.

General News

Perot, before a Senate

attack on Bill Clinton's

Enropean stocks tumbled for the second day in a row, pressured by a drop Page 15. in Tokyo. U.S. retail carnings showed consumers are wary.

estimated the number of evacuees at 3,000. Dow Jones **Business/Finance** Down Down 0.66% 6.48 3,331.10 90.46

#### The Dollar 1.4633 1.9315 127.925

## Agony of a 'Crack Mother' A Pistol Shot Ends 8 Years of Torment

By Lynette Holloway

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Daisy Hutson wept quietly as she gripped a photograph of her daughter, then 2 years old, sitting cross-legged on a bed with the carefree exuberance of a child. Dressed in her Sunday best, a dainty yellow cotton dress with ruffles and a big yellow hair ribbon, Renee Hutson couldn't have looked

happier.
The mother remembered the color of her daughter's outfit even though the black-and-white snapshot had been taken 46 years earlier.

But a week ago, the loving mother took a

Crack had ruined her daughter's life and had finally driven the mother to end it with a gunshot to the chest.

"She begged me to kill her one time, and I wouldn't do it," Mrs. Husson sighed, recalling her daughter's troubles. "She said, 'Ma, I'm tired and I'm scared to kill myself.' I told her l wasn't going to do it. She told me not to let her ever go homeless like the other crack addicts she knew. I told her that I always would have a little bit of money for her."

"I wanted to scare her so that maybe she would go into a drug-treatment program," Mrs. Hutson said, her voice shaking as she stood in the doorway of her mother's apartment on 120th Road, just around the corner from where

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A young friar kneeling in prayer Tuesday over the corpse of Sergio Lo Giudice, 43, who was shot and killed while riding on the back of a motorcycle in Catania, Sicily. The police believe his slaying was part of a war between rival Mafia factions. The victim was the brother of Diego Lo Giudice, a former commissioner of industry in Sicily and now a deputy in the legislature.

## Kerry and MIAs: Trying to Defuse an Explosive Controversy

By Barbara Crossette

WASHINGTON — Senator John F. Kerry remembers well the advice he got a year ago when he was considering whether to lead a new investigation into the fate of prisoners of war and other Americans who never came home from Vietnam.

Everybody on his staff, he recalled, advised him not Everybody I knew thought I was crazy. he said.

adding: "They said it's a no-win tar baby."
But Mr. Kerry, 48, a Massachusetts Democrat, a Vietnam veteran and former prosecutor, had a hunch that there might be a dispassionate, credible way to strip this issue of much of its controversy by marshaling two decades of public and secret documents. He dug deep into his own past and knew he could not

"This is a fascinating untold story, an incredible story," he said. "This thing has consumed American politics for 20 years."

The junior senator and former lieutenant governor from Massachusetts, who began his congressional career in the shadow of the state's more famous son. Edward M. Kennedy, was sometimes criticized by colleagues for being an opportunist with little depth in any major national issue. But recently, he has acquired a reputation for taking on cases other legislators shrank from tackling: He began exposing the Bank of Credit and Commerce International while government officials were playing down the scandal.

Last August, the senator became chairman of the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs and began a journey through the labyrinth of fact and fiction on which a powerful grass-roots crusade has been constructed

He says he does not want to draw any conclusions on any aspect of the issue while his committee is taking testimony and its final report is still months away. But in hearings last week on the most contentious aspect of the missing story — the unsubstantiated but persistent

reports of Americans seen alive in Indochina since the The senator's investigation also has its share of war — Mr. Kerry said the public should exercise critics, some of them on the committee staff, which has

"The sheer number of live-sighting reports — more than 1,500 since the end of the war — indicates to some that Americans, perhaps hundreds, must have been left behind," he said.

"However, our failure over 20 years to locate any of those Americans has caused others to conclude that

This is a fascinating untold story, an incredible story. This thing has consumed American politics for 20 years.' Senator John F. Kerry

the reports must be false," he added, reflecting the opinion of most officials.

"We are not going to draw conclusions until this process is complete," he said. A day later, he alluded to the possibility that relatives will never believe that no Americans are alive in Indochina as long as the Defense Department officials charged with investigating live-sighting reports cannot go immediately to the sites. Americans are barred entirely from some areas in Vietnam and Laos where people have reported seeing Caucasians.

You guys, he remarked to a panel of senior defense intelligence agents who had been testifying, "are caught in the worst Catch-22 craziness in all of

Mr. Kerry is nevertheless convinced that a thorough investigation is necessary "if we are going to move on beyond Vietnam." Other investigations never satisfied those charging cover-ups, like the family members who heckled President George Bush July 24 at their annual convention.

been shaken by squabbles between Kerry aides and those of the committee's deputy chairman, Senator Robert C. Smith, a New Hampshire Republican who is also a Vietnam veteran. Several Smith staff members have lost security clearances and jobs on the committee because of leaked documents.

In public hearings and many hours of closed-door testimony, Mr. Kerry says, he has "established the reality of what we knew in 1973," adding that the most difficult part of the job may be over. In that year, American forces were withdrawn from Vietnam, but not all the prisoners came home as expected, despite assurances from the Nixon administration.

"All of us expected a full accounting," he said, "All of us expected to get every one of the prisoners back. None of us ever anticipated that the government might not follow through on the peace accord."

But the Nixon administration was caught between an unpopular war and the mushrooming Waterpate crisis, and the public did not want to hear more about

Mr. Kerry's committee has now forced the declassifying of more than a million documents and has elicited admissions from a range of officials who knew that American prisoners of war were thought to be alive but unaccounted for in Vietnam in 1973.

Initially, it was believed that 244 prisoners did not come home. But returning prisoners reported that 111 of those had died, reducing the list to 133. Because many of these were aviators, there is no specific information about where they disappeared or where they may have last been seen alive.

Mr. Kerry says he would also like the Defense Department to take a more realistic look at the long list of 2,266 names of people still unaccounted for in Indochina, at least half of whom are thought to have died but whose bodies could not be found. "You can't walk around as a Vietnam veteran and Navy officer he commanded patrol boats in the Me-

the war in the 1970s and pressing now for a fuller accounting of what happened to those who are still missing. And he says Americans have been mistaken in portraying the missing issue as a rightist cause.

"Everybody in America cares about this," he said.

"We ought to keep faith with people who wear the

uniform. I think that goes beyond politics."

The senator insists that he can keep the discovery process out of partisan politics in an election year. Mr. Kerry said he was aware of a social divide lurking under the POW-MIA debate, something be learned when he became active in veterans affairs two decades ago.

"It was an eye-opener for me, because I came from a privileged background," he said, "I came into contact with an awful lot of vets from Main Street and minority vets - Native Americans, blacks, Hispanics -who had carried the brunt of the war. I saw the way

they were treated.

A lot of people see this issue as an extension of their disenfranchisement, of their separation from mainstream power and its ability to affect their lives,"

We can show them that the government can work," he said. "I see this as one of the things that intrigued me: to get concrete results in a way that reconnects us to those legitimate concerns of the people.

## Perot Accuses U.S. Of POW Cover-Up

WASHINGTON — Ross Perot told a Senate committee Tuesday that he believes American prisoners were left behind after the Vietnam War, and he accused U.S. offi-

cials of covering up their existence. "There is no question in my mind we left men behind and I think I can prove it," Mr. Perot told the Senate Committee on POW/MIA Affairs in sworn testi-

But he provided little new evidence to substantiate the claims. Instead, he spoke of news reports and personal experiences.

Mr. Perot, a wealthy Texas businessman who recently abandoned an independent candidacy for the presidency, has spent a consider-able amount of time and fortune running down information on nessed this issue for 20 years." running down information on Americans held captive in Southeast Asia.

At the outset of the hearing Tuesday, Senator Robert C. Smith, a New Hampshire Republican and the committee's deputy chairman, said investigators had learned that the Vietnamese government may have offered to make a deal with report is full of statistics, but its tone is so far removed from what the Reagan administration in Januworks that could contribute to po-former prisoners have to say that it litical education, but that this is unclear if the figures have any ary 1981 to trade some POWs for \$4 billion in reconstruction aid.

\*Already our committee is aware of three separate U.S. government officials who are stating that such an offer was indeed made," Mr.

He did not elaborate. Newspapers have reported in recent weeks that an offer was made, possibly through an ambassador in Canada, to exchange 57 prisoners for \$4 billion in aid. In a deposition, a former White

House national security adviser, prehensive data, and foreigners are Richard V. Allen, told Senate investigators the offer "rang a faint bell." But later he wrote the comported from Beijing.

The 26-page white paper, titled "Criminal Reform in China," is part of a broad effort by the author of a mittee to say that according to his notes, POW activists alleged to him that such an offer had been made listed as missing or captured in but that he did not learn of it durthey do not want to leave when ing his days in the White House.

Mr. Perot testified he had heard that a Secret Service agent had overheard the prisoners-for-aid offer and could confirm it. He also said that during a 1987 trip he took to Vietnam, the Vietnamese seemed to imply that they might

have POWs.
"They told me 'We hold no POWs,' and I said don't embarrass yourself, I know too much. And they said, Your own government declared them dead. Why should we think your government wants them back?" he testified.

Mr. Perot told the committee that although there had been concern in recent years over fraudulent POW sightings, the government should have been more concerned

But he said he believed the government should grant immunity to those officials to get the truth. He also said he believed Americans shot down in covert war activity over Laos probably account for most of those left behind after the

Mr. Perot said he believed the reason POWs had not returned home from Laos was that the Unit. ed States officially had not been at war with Laos even though it was running covert bombing missions.

In support of Mr. Perot's assertion, the committee released a previously classified document in which Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, then acting assistant defense secretary, indicated in March 1973 that the government believed unaccounted-for Americans were being held in Laos.

The Lactians "may hold a num-ber of unidentified U.S. POWs, although we cannot accurately judge how many," Mr. Eagleburger wrote to the secretary of defense. He also wrote that intelligence reports esti-mated about 350 Americans were only acknowledged 10 prisoners.

## WORLD BRIEFS

#### have this thing hanging out there," said the senator, a lawyer educated at Yale and Boston University. As a Mubarak in Libya as UN Talks Near

CAIRO (Reuters) - President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt paid a visit to Libya on Tuesday, four days before the United Nations Security Council

Star, Bronze Star, and three Purple Hearts for his distinguished war service.

A few years after his return to the United States in 1969, he joined the anti-war movement and became a spokesman of the Vietnam Veterans of America, a group that was considered radical in its formative years—so much so, Mr. Kerry says, that he finally left the organization. The veterans' group has since become more moderate.

Mr. Kerry says he sees no inconsistency in opposing the war in the 1970s and pressing now for a fuller accounting of what happened to those wide a man and the solution of the states and Britain in connection with the Pan Am bombing must go on trial but suggesting face-saving formulas for handing them over.

No Data on Boipatong, Police Say

VEREENIGING, South Africa (Reuters) — The police said Tuesday that because of an error, their radio messages on the night of a township massacre in which 43 people were killed had not been recorded.

But Major Curisto Davidson of the police denied at an inquiry into the June 17 slaughter that the police had been involved in the killings in the black township of Boipatong, south of Johannesburg. Mr. Davidson told the inquiry in nearby Vereeniging that policemen had apparently inserted tapes incorrectly, so that their radio conversations had not been recorded for them. 12 here the data and all the first terms had not been recorded

• • •

lapes incorrectly, so that their radio conversations had not been recorded for about 13 hours the day and night of the massacre.

Residents and the African National Congress had accused the police of involvement in the massacre, after which the ANC broke off talks with the government on the country's political future.

#### **Gorbachev Says Plot Hurt Country**

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, recalling the conspiracy last August that led to his brief removal as Soviet leader and house arrest, said Tuesday that the lands of the former Soviet Union faced a painful, uncertain future if their fragile Commonwealth of Independent

"What happened last August is still painfully influencing events in the countries of the former Soviet Union and in Russia itself," Mr. Gorba-

chev told reporters in Moscow. The former president, who lost his office when the Soviet Union was dissolved in December, said the "revolutionary changes" he had set in motion had been thrown off course by the hard-line coup attempt, which crimbled in three days.

#### Canadians to Revive Talks on Unity

OTTAWA (Reuters) - French-speaking Quebec and the nine Englishspeaking provinces of Canada have agreed to convene the first formal political negotiations in two years to resolve a long separatist dispute threatening national unity.

Provincial leaders, emerging from the second daylong meeting behind closed doors in less than a week, said the negotiations on constitutional

closed doors in less than a week, said the negonations on constitutional reforms would begin Aug. 20:

The announcement injected new life into the latest bid to accommodate Quebec's demands for greater autonomy based on a reform package unveiled on July 7 by the English-speaking provinces. The package, aimed at persuading Quebec to ratify the 1982 constitution, proposes a major shift of federal powers to the provinces over mining, forestry, the constitution of the provinces of tourism, housing, culture, recreation and urban affairs.

#### For the Kecord

The Mail of America, the largest U.S. shopping and entertainment center, opened Tuesday in Bloomington, Minnesota. At 42 million square feet (1.2 million square meters), it is billed as the world's secondargest mall, behind the West Edmonton Mall in Alberta, Canada. (AP)

A veteran U.S. foreign service officer, Harry J. Gilmore, has been appointed by President George Bush as ambassador to Armenia. Mr. ilmore is deputy commandant for international affairs at the U.S. Army

King Hassan II of Morocco named Mohamed Karim Lamrani, 72, as prime minister on Tuesday, officials said. Mr. Lamrani, an economist and businessman, served as prime minister in 1971 and 1984. (Reuters)

#### TRAVEL UPDATE

Air traffic controllers in Russia said they were prepared to go on strike Saturday for better wages and working conditions. The union representing controllers has threatened to strike several times since the beginning of the year but has backed down when its demands were met. (AFP) 16

Climbers in the French Alps have been warned to take extra care this year. Police officials in the region said mountaineers should contact professional guides and the police before attempting a climb; they should also take stock of the weather, not climb alone and wear a helmet. The warnings were prompted by the deaths of 19 mountaineers in July, which officials attributed to unstable weather coupled with inexperience. (AP) Swissair will resume Zurich-to-Zagreb flights on Friday, a year after war

in Croatia forced their suspension, the Swiss airline said Tuesday. (AP) Delta Air Lines, Northwest and America West said they planned to double, to \$50, their fees for rewriting nonrefundable tickets. The higher fee, which the carriers said was necessary to cover costs, is scheduled to take effect Sept. 1. On that date, Delta and Northwest plan to raise fares 5 percent across the board. But both increases are likely to take effect only if American and United go along. Those two airlines said that they were

still studying the proposals.

(N)77)

The Queen Elizabeth 2 was placed in dry dock Tuesday for an assessment of damage from the liner's collision with an unknown obstacle Friday off the Massachusetts coast, and a board of inquiry prepared to take testimony from the captain and pilot. (UPI)
Following the price-slashing of U.S. competitors, Air France will lower

fall and winter fares from the United States by 25 to 35 percent. (AP)

## Indian Lepers, Once Shunned, Find Unlikely Niche Air Crash

overthrow of Communist rule.

Mr. Li, who has never shied from

expressing his relatively liberal

opinions, criticized the cultural bu-

reaucracy for clinging to out-dated

concepts and forcing political mes-sages down the throats of movie-

"For a long time some people in

China, under the influence of left-

ist' ideology, have held biased

views about functions, purposes

and standards of literature and

China's cultural horizons ex-

panded considerably during the

1980s, when liberal economic and

political policies freed artists from

the straitiacket of socialist realism

imposed during the ultraleftist Cul-

The liberalization process

ground to a halt after the army's

crackdown on the Tiananmen

Square democracy protests of 1989

tural Revolution of 1966-76.

goers and readers.

art" he said.

By John Ward Anderson

BELJING — The senior Com-

munist official in charge of arts and

culture in China has urged artists to strike out in new directions, prom-

ising that any work "that is not

against the constitution" will be

Li Ruihuan, a standing commit-

Party Politburo, said China's art-

ists and authors should no longer

he required to twist their work to

serve Beijing's political ends, the

official People's Daily said on

"It is impossible to instill in ev-

ery work of literature and art the

Mr. Li was quoted as telling an art

"Works that are not against the

China's constitution forbids any

function of political education,

constitution and laws of the coun-

troupe in Inner Mongolia.

try should not be banned."

er on u

Tuesday.

Washington Post Service NEW DELHI — For more than a decade. Delhi gourmets have bought their poultry from a group of leper colonies on the outskirts of the city. The lepers are renowned not only for raising the region's

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"Their chickens are very tasty, delicious and easy to cook," said Ann Khan, a consular officer for the Swedish Embassy. "You feel like you're really eating a chicken,

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as opposed to the skinny ones you for exemplary customer service: buy in the local markets.

Health officials say that since the lepers who are raising the chickens are all in remission, customers face no risk of contracting leprosy, periods," he said. which attacks skin and nerve tissues and can lead to paralysis and While leprosy has been virtually

Ross Perot gesturing Tuesday as he testified in Washington Senate hearings on U.S. POWs who may have been abandoned in Vietnam.

For Chinese Artists, a New Political Line

Mr. Li said China still needed art

China attempted Tuesday to de-

flect Western criticism by issuing a major report on conditions in Chi-

nese prisons, but it painted such a

glowing portrait of prison life that skeptics are unlikely to be con-

vinced, The New York Times re-

thorities to counter allegations of

torture, hunger and slave labor in their sentences expire.

**■** Defense of Prisons

should not be the sole criterion for credibility.

judging their value.

The report dectares, for example,
"Literature and art have their that "after the founding of the Peo-

purposes in entertainment, aesthet-ics, understanding and education," ment established a new kind of

O'Shea'S PARIS DUBLIN BRUXELLES eliminated in many countries, India has 3 million lepers, or about 56 percent of all cases in the world, according to the World Health Or-BRUSSELS - 42 Bd. Charlemagne (Metro Schumann) Tel. 230 7875 At the disease's height seven

years ago, as many as 20 people per 1,000 had leprosy in some areas of India, whose population is 844 million. Now, the government is seekeradicate the disease by 2000. Contrary to myth, said Dr. B.N.

Mittal, who heads India's leprosy control program, the disease is not highly contagious.

DEATH NOTICE

On thursday, 6th, august Jonathan, belowed son of John and Pegs, dear brother of Allison and Fiona, Fu-neral service at Bramcote Crematorium neral service at Bramcore Crematorium Nottungham 12 noon August 14th. Fam-ily flowers enly. Donations if desired to Mary Magdalene Foundation for Drug Abuse Enquiries and donations to Bagu-ley Brus Ltd. 500 Mansfield Road Not-tingham NGS 2FB. Tel.: 0602 605 197.

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poor nutrition, unhygienic condi- is the big money maker. The comtions and living in close contact munity sells about 2,700 fryers a with other lepers in crowded areas year, and after paying costs, each — slums — for very, very long worker gets 500 rupees a month, or periods," he said. S. Rajamani, secretary of a lener

The report declares, for example,

ment established a new kind of

socialist prison, where the prison-

ers are regarded as human beings, where their dignity is respected,

their personal safety is ensured and

they receive fully humane treat-

prison network. There is little com-

allowed to visit only occasional

Little is known of China's huge

village that raises chickens about the world's most dreaded diseases, New Delhi, said none of the colony's 17 children was afflicted with colonies. It was not until an effechad had it. "The women didn't at the 1940s that lepers began to be the beginning, but since they trees the beginning, but since they are the beginning but since they are the colonies around New Delhi mitter assimilation has been slow. Many of the lepers in the colonies around New Delhi miterated state of Tamil Nadu, which

In addition to their poultry busiing approval of a \$100 million, five-year World Bank program to tablectoths, napkins and bedness, residents of the village weave spreads to sell in the capital, Mr. Rajamani explained while conductsmall homes spinning colorful

For centuries, leprosy was one of

30 miles (50 kilometers) north of and lepers and their families were ostracized and banished to remote the disease but that all 60 adults tive treatment was discovered in

has one of the highest leprosy rates in the country.
"It was really bad in Tamil

Nadu," said one resident of the leper village. "We couldn't go to ing a tour of the colony. On a the local lea shops. They wouldn't typical day, women sit outside their let us eat or drink there. They wouldn't even get near us. Our thread. Men who are able operate about a dozen wooden hand looms, delicately using disfigured fingers

families were neglecting us. So groups of us started migrating out.

Originally, we came here to be begand hands to thread pastel yarus.

## Russia Is Offering to Sell 50 Jet Fighters to Taiwan

TAIPEI - Russia, a former cold war rival, is ready to sell 50 MiG-29 jet fighters to Taipei to earn much-needed foreign exchange, it was

But air force officials here said Taiwan was unlikely to buy the jets since most pilots were U.S. trained and military facilities in Taiwan were mostly of U.S. specifications. The Foreign Ministry declined to comment. Moscow had notified Taiwan that the sale would be approved and that the planes could be delivered at any time, the mass-circulation United Evening News reported. The paper, quoting U.S. sources, said some of the 50 jets were originally intended for sale to Iraq.

Local papers said that Taiwan's air force would prefer to buy U.S.made F-16s, but Washington has spurned the request, since such a sale might anger mainland China. Taiwan is also said to be considering the French Mirage 2000-5.

## Kills 16 at Great Wall

BELJING - At least 16 people were killed when a Soviet-made helicopter carrying Japanese tourists crashed near the Great Wall on the outskirts of Beijing on Tuesday, the lapanese Embassy said. An embassy official said by

ohone that the helicopter was carrying 17 Japanese tourists, a Japanese tour agent and six Chinese including the crew and an accompanying guide. The embassy said the Japanese ranged in age from 19 Fifteen of those killed died at the

crash site, and one died later of The official said it was still impossible to establish the identities of those killed because fire at the

site had burned some bodies be-

youd recognition. Several of those hurt have serious injuries, he said. The Japanese had rented the Mi-8 helicopter for sightseeing at the Juyongguan section of the wall about 75 kilometers (47 miles)

northwest of the center of the capi-

The helicopter developed prob-lems and crashed about three kilometers from the nearest road. The tourists were all from a construction company.

#### Satellite to Study Oceans Agence France-Press

KOUROU, French Guiana An unmanned Ariane rocket has been launched from the European Space Agency complex here, carrying a French-American satellite to symmetry gather data on the Earth's oceans,



North America The weatern states will have a prolonged heat wave later this week in contrast, the Midwest, including Detroit and Chicago, will be cooler than usual with scattered rains. Boston to Washington D.C., will be cool with some sanshine.

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as a political issue, the absence of a plausible alternative as speaker and the emergence of the Democratic nominee, Bill Clinton, as a strong contender for the White House, several House Democrats ob-

B. Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico. "He could beat any member one-on-one, decisively."

Mr. Foley said only that his political overtures had received "a

The speaker said he expected to have consulted virtually every Democratic member by the time the House takes its August recess

Foley's Post As Speaker No Longer In Doubt By Kenneth J. Cooper

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - Thomas S.

Foley, the House speaker, whose leadership tottered in the spring during the House Bank scandal. has restored his standing with most Democratic members and appears headed for re-election to the post without a serious challenge, House sources say.

In response to methodical politicking by Mr. Foley in recent months, a majority of Democratic Caucus members have agreed to vote for him as speaker in the next Congress, these sources said. They also said Mr. Foley, from Washing-ton state, enjoys a cushion of addi-tional pledges from more than a dozen party nominees who are likey to win House seats in heavily Democratic districts. The assumption that Mr. Foley's

re-election is virtually assured con-trasts with doubts about his future Al Gore, right, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, with his own running mate, Mayor Raymond Flynn, in Boston on Tuesday. expressed during the public outery about members overdrafts at the now-closed House Bank, One Democrat, Representative John W. Bryant of Texas, went on the House floor in April and called on Mr. Foley to step down because he "refuses to be a political leader." Mr. Foley has benefited from the meven impact of the House Bank

> The public sniping at Mr. Foley has dropped to whispers as Demo-cratic members have focused on their own re-elections, the Clinton campaign and legislation.

"He's enormously strong right now," said Representative William

very positive response."

Wednesday.
The mood is much more opti-

mistic, much more confident," than during the spring, Mr. Foley added.

## CAMPAIGN '92 / REPUBLICAN ASSAULT

A Charge of 'Stonewalling' on Iraqi Aid Issue

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration's refusal to appoint washing for the Bush administration's refusal to appoint an independent prosecutor to investigate secret U.S. aid to Iraq before the Gulf War will not entirely spare President George Bush added political embarrassment in this year's campaign.

Democrats immediately attacked the decision as part of a politically motivated cover-up. Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said Attorney General William P. Barr's refusal to act was "stonewalling, plain

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Governor Bill Clinton, the Democratic presidential candidate, said he was "really troubled" by the refusal. "It appears there is a lot of evidence there, and I understand the attorney general thought there wasn't enough evidence," Mr. Clinton said.

In his combasing appears to the present the present of t

In his combative response to House Democrats, who pressed for the appointment of a special prosecutor, Mr. Barr said: The criteria for invoking the independent counsel statute are not present." He said that the Democrats had offered "vague and conclusory allegations" that were "wholly inadequate" to justify the request for a

#### Quayle Sides With Ranchers on Species Act

LINDEN, California — Speaking to a group of ranchers during a campaign trip here, Vice President Dan Quayle said, "We're on your side" and that the Democrats were not.

Mr. Quayle said a Clinton administration would toughen the Mr. Quayle said a Cimton administration would toughen the Endangered Species Act, which ranchers, loggers and others have complained is interfering with their livelihood. "They talk about putting people first," Mr. Quayle said. "Well, they put people first unless you happen to be a spotted owl or a giant garter snake." Mr. Quayle said President George Bush is considering whether to

propose changes to soften the impact of the act.
"Obviously, you take the baid eagle and things of that sort — of

course you're going to make sure that they are saved," Mr. Quayle said. "But others, we just need a little flexibility."

"We're on your side," he assured the ranchers. But afterward, he raised some eyebrows by referring to the ranchers as "farmers." (AP)

#### Bush Cranks Sluggish Campaign Up a Notch

WASHINGTON --- His speeches are getting sharper, more partisan, more laden with red-meat lines and tough-guy animde. His surrogates are taking on Bill Clinton with more gusto and fewer stumbles. President George Bush finally seems to be entering what he calls the campaign mode.

For his fellow Republicans, it is not a moment too soon. Mr. Bush's campaign has been a series of missed opportunities to make the case for a second term, but he cannot afford to fumble the next

The Republican convention begins Monday, and the most recent spate of polis shows Mr. Clinton still holding on to a lead of about 20

By contrast, four years ago the Bush campaign had cut Michael S. Dukakis' lead from 17 percentage points to 7 in the three weeks Republicans know that 1992 is a year of great swings in the polls,

but they are ready for the next swing now, please. After a month of anxiety and outbursts of outright despair, they do see a few reasons for hope. Some believe that Mr. Bush is finally beginning to energize the Republican base with his portrait of Mr. Clinton as a man just itching to cut the military, raise taxes and turn the health-care system into some Kafkaesque Department of Motor

Vehicles and Medical Procedures. On the organizational front, some senior Republicans expect an official announcement by the end of this week that Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d is finally returning to the White House to oversee the campaign: "You can't go through the convention with this kind of uncertainty, and it will give a lift to insiders at least," said a Republican strategist.



A member of the Republican committee in the Houston Astrodome checking a seating diagram for the convention.

#### Family-Leave Vote Creates an Election Issue

WASHINGTON - The Senate approved a family-leave bill, sending the measure back to the House and setting the stage for a campaign-season veto battle with President George Bush.

The bill, similar to one Mr. Bush vetoed two years ago, would require large employers to provide workers with up to 12 weeks of ampaid leave per year for the birth or adoption of a child, or in the case of serious illness of the employee or a close family member. The bill would exempt employers with 50 or fewer employees. Workers who take advantage of the leave would have their jobs protected in

#### Who's Been Saying All These Nice Things?

WASHINGTON — Maybe this won't be the nastiest presidential campaign in recent memory. Despite what their handlers have been spewing out, the few personal remarks the candidates have made about each other have been surprisingly complimentary.

Here was George Bush on Bill Clinton last week in a USA Today interview: "He's done some good things." ... "In terms of personal kind of guy, nice fellow." ... "I give him a little credit on some of the things that we worked on." And here was Mr. Clinton on Mr. Bush during a television interview in May: "I've always liked him and Mrs. Bush personally." ... "It's not a problem of being a bad Mrs. Bush personally." ... "It's not a problem of being a bad

On the other hand, as the Mafia chief Vito Corleone said in "The Godfather," it's not personal, it's business.

#### Quote-Unquote

John Sears, who was Ronald Reagan's campaign manager, on what George Bush must do to win re-election: "I really think he has to address himself to the next four years. If the issue continues to be his stewardship during the last four years, I think the polls indicate that people want to vote him out."

### **Away From the Hustings**

• In a telling sign of the decline of nuclear power, the directors of a utility in Oregon voted to retire a problem-plagued nuclear plant in 1996, halfway through its planned life of 40 years, because operating it is no longer considered worth the cost.

• Four white Los Angeles police officers pleaded not guilty to federal civil-rights charges in the videotaped beating of Rodney G. King, a black motorist. The pleas come three months after the riots that followed the civil followed the officers' acquittal on state charges in the same beating.

● Three Chicago officials who removed a painting that showed former Mayor Harold Washington dressed in lingerie violated the artist's constitutional rights, a federal judge ruled. At least 164 police officers may have developed cancer from being exposed to errant microwave radiation from traffic radar guns, a researcher for the National Fraternal Order of Police told a Senate

• About half of the nation's school bases are being recalled for fuel-system modifications to correct possible fire bazards. Navistar International Corp. previously announced that fuel systems would have to be modified on at least 24,000 school bases. Further tests thoughts the modification is modeled on all 185,000 of the company's show that the modification is needed on all 185,000 of the company's AP, UPI, NYT buses built since Sept. 1, 1978.

## Flak Flies Anew on **Economy**

Attack Intensifies On Clinton Plan

By Dan Balz

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — In a coordinated effort to shift the terms of the presidential debate, the Republicans have opened an assault on the economic program of Bill Clinton, the Democratic nominee, hoping to paint the Arkansas governor as an opponent of economic growth whose policies would mean the loss of more than 2 million jobs over

But Mr. Clinton's campaign advisers are counterattacking, charg-ing the Republicans with distorting their estimates of the plan to cover up the lack of a plan of their own "to get the economy moving."

Sensing that Mr. Clinton's plan, not specific in some key areas, is vulnerable to attack, the Republicans have produced a blizzard of reports, thetoric and statistics to undermine the Democrats' assertion that they, not the Republicans, would be the party of economic

The Republicans said that Mr. Clinton's claims of deficit reduction, growth and new jobs were "spurious" and that his plan would have a destructive effect on the economy. "We simply believe that this plan doesn't hold water in any facet of the projections," said Clay-ton K. Yentter, Mr. Bush's top White House domestic adviser.

Campaigning in New York and Pennsylvania, Mr. Clinton taunted the president, asking him to explain what he stands for. What are you going to do for America if you win?" Mr. Clinton said.

The Republicans have criticized Mr. Clinton's economic plan for several weeks. But this week's orchestrated attack represented a dramatic increase in intensity that reflected Republican anxiety about the large lead Mr. Clinton has opened up in the polls.

The reports, one by the Republican staff of the Joint Economic thing the Republicans have prothe main points fall under several

The Republicans say Mr. Chinton's call for \$150 billion in new taxes over four years on wealthy individuals and corporations repretory. But the Cimton camp says the Republicans do not take into account that his big and the life to account the life to account that his big and the life to account the life to account the life to account the life to account that his big and the life to account the life to count that his economic plan includes individual tax cuts of about \$60 billion over the same period, and impassioned debate waged on offsetting some of the tax increases.

In any event, Clinton aides say, the largest tax increase in U.S. history was signed into law by Presingly against efforts to moderate dent Ronald Reagan in 1982. That the party's long-standing opposilaw produced tax increases of \$214 billion over five years. The 1982 tax increase followed a huge tax cut bill her cause, Ann Stone, chairman of signed by Mr. Reagan the previous year that reduced taxes by more than \$700 billion over the same

Clinton aides counter that the giant deficits that hamstring the National Convention, which opens economy today are the result of here Monday.

that 1981 tax cut.

The two campaigns disagree significantly on the number of jobs Mr. Clinton's proposed \$200 billion in spending on public works and infrastructure would produce.

Miss Stone said after the session Monday that her side could count could be seen to be seen as the session of the convention itself.

The Clinton camp, citing esti-mates by the firm of DRI-mittee, two short of the 25 percent McGraw-Hill Inc., said each \$1 billion in such spending would produce 50,000 jobs. The Republi-cans said Mr. Clinton's plan would produce only about 12,000 jobs for each \$1 billion in public invest-ment. But Lowell Gallaway, a visiting scholar at the Joint Economic Committee, acknowledged that the committee had underestimated the amount of yearly investment spending Mr. Clinton has pro-

posed The Republicans argue that Mr. human life."
Clinton's deficit-reduction plan is a phony, based on vague promises and weak assumptions, a charge made by some outside economists in the past. Mr. Clinton's camp defended its budget cuts, in part by charging Mr. Bush with letting the national debt balloon by 41 per-

The Joint Economic Committee document said the first-year impact of Mr. Clinton's proposals would mean the loss of 1.8 million jobs. The Bush campaign said that over four years, Mr. Clinton's policies would result in 2.6 million fewer jobs. The Clinton camp said those estimates are flawed, that they ignore some of the job-creation measures Mr. Clinton has proposed and in some cases are based on faulty assumptions. If the most commonly repeated word in the Republican documents was "tax," the most commonly used word in

The biggest single impact on jobs, the Republicans say, comes from Mr. Clinton's health-care pro-posals. He advocates cost-control easures and a phased expansion of coverage so that eventually all Americans would have health-care protection. He has argued that the money saved from cost-containment will be enough to finance uni-

the Clinton response was "lie."

#### the leadership of the conservative Christian movement over administration policy on ho-mosexual rights is damaging President George ers, and eventually they get caught up in the politics of it all," said Richard C. Cizik, policy Black said. "People who openly advocate gay analyst for the National Association of Evangelicals. "They run the risk of getting caught up in the delusion of power. We should be biblical Bush's efforts to secure the Republican base on the religious right. Officials of two major Christian organiza-tions — the Southern Baptist Convention and the National Association of Evangelicals people first, not Republican people first." Mr. Smith and Mr. Cizik, along with others in their organizations, contend that the presi-

Trouble for Bush on the Christian Right

tive Christian movement in the 1980s.

These leaders are courted by political lead-

dent's endorsement of traditional family values

the traditional family structure - a man and

woman united in matrimony and willing to take

on the responsibility of parenthood - and to

promise to veto legislation that grants civil

rights protections to homosexuals on the basis

have become increasingly vocal critics not only of Mr. Bush in his refusal to take a stronger amounts to only rhetoric. They are pressing the president to issue an executive order affirming stand against gay rights, but also of political-religious leaders who have lined up behind him. Such leaders include Pat Robertson, the television evangelist and businessman; Jerry Falwell, the former leader of the Moral Majority, and Beverley LaHaye of Concerned Women of

By Thomas B. Edsall

Washington Pan Service
WASHINGTON — A bitter dispute within

"The fight for the soul of the Republican Party is happening in July and August of 1992, rather than in the winter and spring of '96," the next presidential election, said James A. Smith, tative Richard K. Armey, Republican of Texas, and the other issued by the Bush-Quayle committee, were far more detailed than anything the Republicant to the Christian Life Commission of the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention. Mr. Smith described Mr. Bush's unwillingness to take a hard-line stand against homosexual rights as "nathetic."

homosexual rights as "pathetic."
Mr. Robertson, Mr. Falwell and Miss Laduced to date. Their critiques cov-ered a wide variety of issues, but accusing them of selling out Christian principle

Move to Moderate

Las Angeles Times Service

both political and moral grounds, a

Republican Party platform sub-committee has voted overwhelm-

Despite the 17-to-3 vote against

Republicans for Choice, vowed to

renew her efforts before the full

107-member platform committee.

The finished document would then

be submitted to the Republican

required to get a minority report debated on the floor.

closely tracks anti-abortion lan-

guage in Republican platforms since 1980, declares "the unborn

child has a fundamental right to life

which cannot be infringed," reaf-

firms support for an anti-abortion amendment to the constitution and

urges the appointment of judges "who respect traditional family

values and the sanctity of innocent

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IHT

The 1992 draft platform, which

HOUSTON -After a one-sided

of their sexual orientation. In an effort to quiet the dispute, Mr. Bush has written Richard D. Land, director of the Christian Life Commission, declaring his belief that, in large measure, America has been successful and strong because of the millions of families who affirm those values, in the traditional pattern of a man and a woman, united in

marriage, committed to each other and to their children." Charles Black, a strategist for the Bush cam-paign, said the president's position on the sex lives of government employees and political

for political gain, were leaders of the conservaappointees is that he "is not going to investigate people's private lives or to demand to know sexual preference before he appoints people." "But he is going to appoint people who do represent his views on family values," Mr.

> life styles are not prime candidates for jobs." The conflict reflects the difficulties of the Republican Party as it struggles under Mr. Bush to revive a majority coalition of factions that often hold conflicting views on social issues from abortion to civil rights.

> Evangelical and born-again Christian voters are a critical element in Republican calculations for victory in November. Mr. Bush must win decisive majorities among these voters if he is to restore the party's Southern base.

While extensive polling data on born-again Christian voters is scarce, a firm specializing in marketing in the Christian community, the Barna Research Group, said a survey found Mr. Bush and Governor Bill Clinton, the Dem-ocratic nominee, deadlocked among these reli-

The polling data underscores for Mr. Bush "how severely his religious base has eroded," said George Barna of the research organization. In addition, Mark DeMoss, a spokesman for Mr. Falwell, warned that in contrast with the elections of 1984 and 1988, many conservative religious leaders are not actively working for Mr. Bush.

## If you thought there was no single

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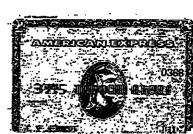
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#### **Inaction Is Immoral**

How many more echoes of horror do Western societies need to hear? Sealed rail cars, ethnic cleansing, concentration camps. Genocidal aggression and callous indifference did not end with the Nazis. The plague has risen with Serbia's devastation of defenseless Bosnia. Unless the world acts forcefully, and fast, many more will die and the contagion will spread.

As Margaret Thatcher rightly reminds Americans, inaction is immoral. When many risk sounding like Neville Chamberlain in 1938, Lady Thatcher's words sound positively Churchillian.

Yet the most that the United Nations Security Council can bring itself to do even now is authorize the use of force to feed the victims — and nothing to protect them from Serbian aggressors. Indeed, the United States, Britain and others are using finesounding UN resolutions as an excuse to temporize. They have called for an arms embargo, a cease-fire and negotiations. But those estimable goals would have the effect of Selling out Bosnia

An embargo would block the flow of arms only to encircled Bosnia, leaving it defenseless. A cease-fire in place would leave Serbs and Croats in control of most of Bosnia. Negotiations under these conditions would force the hapless Bosnians to

capitulate to the strong.
With so many other lands newly seething with ethnic passions, Bosnia's fate rings with wider relevance. Boris Yeltsin, for instance, is bravely standing up to a restive Russian army that wants to exploit ethnic divisions in Moldova, much as the Serb-dominated Yugoslav army has done in Bosnia.

For the United Nations to assure humanitarian relief to besieged Sarajevo is the least of what is needed. An array of further actions, well short of some poten-

tial quagmire, are available. For instance, the United Nations could begin resolutely by suspending its embargo on arms to Bosnia. Serbia and Croatia are geographically positioned to run that em-bargo, but not defenseless Bosnia. Arming its government would at least help it to stave off the aggressors and break the siege. A cease-fire now would only reward

Serbia's land grab and ethnic cleansing. So would cantonment. Both would leave the Serbs, a third of Bosnia's people, in possession of two-thirds of its territory. Muslims, 44 percent, would be left with just 5 percent of the land.

The United Nations could instead insist on a settlement that preserves Bosnia's territorial integrity and provides security for its minorities to return home and live side by side as they have for centuries, before Serbia's aggression. That might require a new form of temporary trusteeship.

In any case, those responsible for ethnic cleansing and concentration camps can be punished for violating the Fourth Geneva Convention. "You can get yourself hung for running a concentration camp," says Senator Pat Moynihan.

The humane, honorable — moral — course for the United States and its allies is to stop hiding behind disaster relief and work for real relief, by arming the lawfully elected government of Bosnia and helping to disarm those who would destroy it.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Meanwhile, in Africa

When it comes to the horrors of civil war, widespread human suffering and atrocities against the innocent, war-torn Liberia has seen it all. That there is now a fragile peace following the deaths and displacement of thousands of Liberians is a tribute to international peacekeepers who intervened at the height of the crisis.

But, unlike the result hoped for in Bosnia, the ending of the carnage in Liberia has come not as the result of intervention by the United Nations or by expressions of outrage by Western leaders, U.S. presidential candidates or an aroused international opinion. The guns remain silent because a group of West African nations have been willing to pay the price of committing their troops and meager treasuries to rescue a region from greater deprivation and a

Since the effort to restore peace in Liberia began more than a year ago, the West African peacekeepers have struggled practically alone to create an environment in which Liberians could turn to the process of holding free and fair elections. Besides sending in troops, the governments, led by the Ivory Coast's president, Felix Hou-phouet-Boigny, have hammered out agree-

ments with the warring parties that provide a framework for a permanent settlement of the conflict. With great pressure from the West African forces, Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front, which launched the bloody civil war, agreed with the interim Liberian government to bring about conditions leading to democratic elections.

Chief among those was creation of an interim elections commission, an ad hoc Supreme Court and the all-important encampment and disarmament of warring parties by the West African forces. Liberia's electoral commission and Supreme Court are now in place, presidential elections have been set for Nov. 30, and congressionally authorized U.S. funding to support the elec-toral process is awaiting cartification by President George Bush. The holdup at this stage is receipt of verification from the West African peacekeepers that the Taylor forces have fully complied with the encampment

and disarmament requirements as he claims. As has been the case since this unprecedented West African undertaking began, the rebel leader who started it all stands between the chaos he helped create and the peace his country deserves

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

## So Why Stop Now?

toward the final stage of enactment, it in the aftermath of the two huge leaps in oil reflects an uneasy acknowledgment that prices, in 1973-74 and 1980-81. But while a the United States is still vulnerable to rising price always increases conservation, disruptions of its oil supply. But since the the reverse does not seem to be true. When first great oil crisis in 1973, there have oil prices collapsed in 1986, efficiency did been substantial changes in the ways Americans use energy — and most of those changes have been for the better.

The country is currently using less oil than it did in 1973, although the output of its economy has increased by half. How did it accomplish that feat? Increased reliance on coal and nuclear power helped, but by far the largest factor was conservation. That has been the first and most important lesson of the past 19 years' struggles with the energy equation: Conservation works.

In 1973 that proposition was fiercely disputed. There were a lot of people who argued vehemently that the link between energy and economic growth was absolutely rigid, and that any attempt to hold down oil consumption would necessarily mean a lower standard of living. But it has not, and the reasons in retrospect seem obvious. A well-insulated house is hardly a less comfortable place to live than one with the wind rattling through the windows and the furnace roaring in the basement.

To encourage conservation, the most effective of all inducements is a rising price of

As this year's big energy bill grinds energy. The biggest gains in efficiency came like the one now being completed in Congress, has done nothing revolutionary, but it has exerted a steady pressure in the right

direction and discouraged backsliding.

That is particularly visible on the highway. The number of vehicles has increased hugely since 1973, and total mileage has nearly doubled. But consumption of gaso-line and diesel fuel is up by only 20 percent — and the federal fuel efficiency laws, although much hated by the auto manufacturers, surely share the credit for that good performance. The increase in highway fuel consumption has been more than offset by reductions in reliance on oil in industry,

households and electric power generation. That raises a question. Since the country has greatly improved its energy efficiency at low cost and with large benefits, why not raise it farther? This year's bill will make modest incremental improvements, but the gains need to be speeded up to anticipate crises ahead. The world's supply of oil is no more secure today than it has ever been.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

#### Other Comment

Friend or Foe?

The good news was that 3.5 tons of dynamite blew Saddam Hussein's main nuclear complex sky-high. The bad news, it turns out is that a crucial part of the complex was not just American-built but built with the tacit approval of the Bush administration. After the Gulf War, UN inspectors found that Irag's nuclear effort was centered at a complex southwest of Baghdad; and, enforcing the terms of the peace treaty, they proceeded to destroy it. But a scandal of

foreign-policy judgment remains.
"The Bush administration," says Peter D. Zimmerman of the Center for Strategic International Studies in Washington, "supplied hardware and equipment to Iraq by

applying the least stringent possible evalua-tion of whether the real purpose was mili-

tary instead of civilian." Fotunately for the world, Saddam Hussein blew his own cover. His carbide tool plant was nearing completion in August 1990 when he invaded Kuwait.

More than 100 American and allied lives later, his invasion would be thrown back and his tool plant destroyed.

But the fact that the Iraqi tyrant's judgment was even worse than that of the Bush administration is cold comfort as one contemplates the challenges that may lie ahead. In the end, no foreign policy skill is more basic than the ability to tell friend from foe.

— Los Angeles Times.

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#### **OPINION**

## Fine Ideas Are Fine, but the World Needs Leadership

WASHINGTON — It is the historical W moment for a broad-gauged inquiry into whither America, and the political season, too. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has responded with "Changing Our Ways." The product of a team of nonfuddy-duddy citizens and former officials led

Is yielding "a measure of autonomy" to the United Nations the recipe for effective policy or for a disguised retreat?

by a former U.S. ambassador to China, Winston Lord, it invites attention as a coherent

package of centrist possibilities. The report does not claim even its signers' full agreement, and two participants, James Schlesinger and Richard Perle, refused to sign. Still, its thrust is unmistakable, It is unapologetically American - that is, high-minded, internationalist, ambitious and positive. Not for this band the old grim wisdom of holding on, waiting and muddling through.

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

Nor the newer prescriptions of retrenchment for a nation supposedly in irreversible decline. Almost everything can be done, it says, over time, if we apply the wit and the will: A more prosperous economy can be built, and on it can be constructed a more livable planet and a freer and safer world.

What it takes, the report suggests, is to grasp the full implications of the world's shift out of Cold War gear. The problems are there waiting: population, environment, development, nuclear proliferation, security and so on. But the resources are there, too: the freedom from Cold War distraction, the energy of American ideals, the funds (from defense cuts and energy taxes), and the international institutions wait-

ing to be honed and put to better use.

The report says all this, by the way, in a prose snappier and more readable than almost anything you have ever seen in founda-

tion or bureaucratic robes.

The Carnegie crowd is cool, at pains not to be put down as "elite internationalists." They want foreign policy to be regarded as essential to the perceived welfare of the common man. Not only are they relaxed about considerations of grand strategy and power politics.

It is their implicit premise that the United States no longer has permanent or potentially ominous enemies and therefore can turn safely to other concerns.

They are also relaxed about considerations of ideology as a driving force of foreign poli-cy. They warmly approve of democracy, of course, but they do not insist that it must be, in the vogue phrase, a new organizing principle to replace the old organizing principle of containment of Soviet Communist power.

Theirs is the new pragmatism, a post-Cold War, problem-by-problem approach that re-works familiar if not yet established ideas, stays in the mainstream where the public support lies and tries to push past philosophical contention into practical consensus.

Sometimes they get too glib. Can we be certain, for instance, that there may be shortterm conflict between environmental care and economic growth but not long-term conflict? That attempting to suppress the supply of drugs, as against attacking demand, is futile and damaging? That at a time when new democracies are under painful strain, we can look forward to establishing still more of the breed? That American nuclear testing does not inhibit nonproliferation? That although it is not clear how much American defense spending ought to fall, it is clear that world

military expenditures should be halved? That it is best for the United States to yield "a measure of autonomy" and hand over securi-

ty chores to the international institutions? This last point suggests one of the pitfalls in writing big reports. There is a temptation to escape messy situations on the ground and to seek purities of design in the ether. Typically, the cover of this report bears a letching photo of the globe taken from an overhead satellite.

Multilateralism, collective security, respect for the international rules — great stuff, I am for it. But look how these concepts have fared in Yugoslavia. Might we do better in an analogous situation — actually, each new situation turns out to have dismayingly unique differences - the next time? I want to say yes. But to do better should we figure on being more multilateral or - heretical thought — less? Is yielding a measure of autonomy to the United Nations the recipe for effective policy or for a disguised retreat?

Good ideas are essential to policy. What ultimately counts is the way a political leader takes charge in a given set of circumstances. For that, the leader needs not only an intellectual lobe but a political one. The grand designs are necessary, the hard choices and

trade-offs even more so. The Washington Past.

## For a Settlement in the Balkans, Give Serbia's People Their Say

By Alexander Karageorgevitch

LONDON — It is a sobering experience to travel through my country, the "reduced" Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as I did for three weeks this summer. Every-where, graveyards are filling with victims of a senseless war. The number of refugees is increasing. Hospitals are running out of supplies. And while the United Nations sanctions are biting in Serbia and Montenegro,

they are not hurting those in power.

After my visit, the government imposed severe restrictions on civil liberties. The people have given proof that they are victims of the regime. In the past two months the Serbian Orthodox Church has raised its voice against the regime of Slobodan Milosevic. It has been joined by most members of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, udents and faculty of the University of Belgrade and trade unions.

The real Serbia made a tremendous display of its strength and determination at a rally in Belgrade on June 28, a day after I arrived. The real Serbia was also visible in the faces of thousands of striking students I met in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Nis and Kragujevac.

The Serbian news media are also struggling valiantly, despite the government's stranglehold. The independent Television Station Studio B canThe writer is crown prince of Yugoslavia.

not be seen far outside the capital. The newspaper Borba remains free and objective, and a heavy-handed attempt by the government to take over Politika, a newspaper and publishing company, has faltered be-cause of brave editors, reporters and print workers. These people need en-

couragement and support.

The best way to help the people attain peace, democracy and stability would be to send an unambiguous signal that the democratic comm ty of nations is at odds with Mr. Milosevic's regime and not with the Serbian people. Douglas Hurd, the British foreign secretary, made a step in that direction when he met with opposition representatives in Belgrade on July 17.

The leaders of the Movement for Democracy should be invited to the European Community peace conference on Yugoslavia that is to take place in London this month. By accepting the democratic opposition as a partner in debate, the European Community and the United States would undermine Mr. Milosevic's claim as Serbia's sole legitimate representative.

Such a move would strengthen the opposition's credibility at home and help the West build relationships with the people who are certain to play an important role in Serbia's future. It has become clear that Serbia's

democratic transformation is a necessary condition for general peace in the ikans. But for such a transformation to take place. Serbians must be given a clear signal that their legiti-mate rights are as understood and appreciated as those of other groups.

With a freely elected government in Belgrade, a lasting peace in the Bal-kans would be closer. Those chances would be enhanced if Croatia shook off the mantie of ultranationalist authoritarianism. As someone who has tried to be fair to all ethnic and reli-

gious groups, I would like to see Croatia, as well as Serbia, make a real effort to carry out democratic reform. Croatian state television, like its Serbian counterpart, pumps out hatred, fabrications and reminders of

religious and ethnic differences.

The key to ending bloodshed in Bosnia and elsewhere is not to appor-

free, the government will not be seen as truly democratic. Only when such cure the causes. The cause of the tragedy in Yugoslavia is the hasty and illaccived decision by the international community to recognize the former federation's republics as independent and fair elections take place. Such freedom would be an absolute

states. With this move, the principle of territorial integrity clashed with the principle of self-determination. In recognizing the new republics, the international community supported the right of national self-determina-tion of Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia, but denied it to the Serbs in these regions. The nationalities of Bosnia, for example, include Muslims, Serbs, Croats and Jews who all have the

equal right to be called Bosnians. The country's internal boundaries, arbitrarily drawn by Tito in 1945, punished the Seabs by leaving a third of them outside Serbia. Such borders are incompatible with democratic principle; they were never negotiated or rati-fied by freely elected assemblies. A solution that would satisfy the

aspirations of virtually all ethnic groups in the former Yugoslavia ex-cept the largest, the almost 10 million Serbs, is bound to fail. It would cause disequilibrium and strife for years. As a first step, the West should keep hammering home the message to the Belgrade authorities that un-

less the Serbian media are entirely

conditions are established can free

basic tenet of a constitutional monarchy. I have experienced popular acclamation over the last few years, and the parliament should urgently address the re-establishment of constitutional monarchy, which was illegally abolished by Tito in 1945.

The crown would be an optimal solution not only for the Serbs but for the religious and ethnic minorities, which must have equal rights even in the "reduced" Yugoslavia. Only a Serbia at peace with itself.

existing as a genuine democracy, up-holding religious and ethnic rights, can bring stability to the Balkans.
No less than half the members of the European Community are constitutional monarchies with impeccable democratic credentials. Does anyone doubt the contribution made by King Juan Carlos to Spain's successful

transition to democracy?
For all of the former Yugoslavia and the world to breathe a sigh of relief, Serbia's democrats and advocates of constitutional monarchy should finally be given a chance. The New York Times.

## Waiting for the Bundesbank Means Too Much Pain for Europe

By Gerard Vila

P HILADELPHIA — Most of the world remains upbeat about the success of German unification. But this success on the political front has diverted attention from the very evident failure of economic strategies

for German unification. Mainly as a result of the pushing up of interest rates to unreasonably high levels, output in the European

a form of taxation in the other EC countries.

rest of the Community. A better alternative — of which a roughly similar example was the U.S. Marshall Plan for Western Europe - would be a direct transfer of aid from the rest of the Community to Germany.

True, the political decision of the

man interest rates pull capital from the

High German interest rates amount, indirectly, to

several years. Economies grow at only about 50 to 66 percent of their potential. Corporations and, to a ser extent, households buckle under the burden of tight money. The pain is especially acute in countries like Britain where the debt binge in the 1980s was most pronounced.

The problems that arise with financing German unification are not new. They appear whenever a government or group of governments faces a sharp rise of public spending requirements. Sometimes it is politically feasible simply to raise taxes. But in many cases, such as Lyndon Johnson's financing of the Victnam War, the extra spend-

ing is financed through inflation.

In the German unification case, the financing is accomplished by a beggar-thy-neighbor policy where high Ger-

said he would support legislation that would heighten Congress's role in Fed decision-making—and thus fur-ther politicize the Fed.

Of course, America's central bank,

which determines the money supply,

is a government monopoly. It is im-possible to remove politics from any-

thing that the government owns, manages or regulates. Thus, the Fed

has been subject to political manipu-

During World War I, the Treasury,

to reduce the cost of financing the

war, got the Fed to keep interest rates

low. The result was an explosion in

That was the first of many boom-

and-bust cycles that America has suf-

fered as a result of politically moti-

by a severe postwar depression.

lation since its inception in 1914.

Community has been sluggish for Kohl government to grant East Germans a level of wages at least three times higher than was warranted by the underlying productivity of their labor creates a formidable inflationary threat, not only for Germany but for the EC as a whole. Whenever governments make gifts (or wars) with re-sources they don't have, either they find a source of financing, or inflation follows. Usually, overt or covert at-tempts to "monetize" the process of transfer - printing money instead of transferring goods taken from reduced levels of usage elsewhere — result in bloated money supplies first and high-

er inflation later. Right now we have a clear case of covert monetization: An inordinate proportion of the transfers to East Germany (where they represent 40 percent of total demand) are financed through growth in bank credits. This in turn pushes up the growth rate of the money supply (broad definition). The inflation threat is obvious. But the Bundesbank offsets much of the threatened price increases with a tighter monetary policy that weighs heavily on income and employment elsewhere in the Commu The decisions by the Kohl govern-

ment have created a burden. But the public in West Germany will, understandably, not accept tax increases for the full cost of unification when it actually benefits the overall Community. Instead, the Bundesbank unilaterally sets interest rates high enough to suppress demand in West Germany and thus accommodate rising consumption in the East. Because of the monetary and financial integration of Europe, high interest rates are automatically exported throughout the Community. The consequent demand suppression is tremendous overkill a form of taxation without representa-

tion in the other EC countries. Meanwhile, everyone watches anxiously for any sign of economic progress in East Germany and waits pa-tiently for the Day of Glory when the Bundesbank finally, in its sovereign wisdom, determines that things look good enough in the East to risk lowering interest rates.
There must be a better way. If all

many were scrapped and all East Germans were kept idle, on welfare at West German levels of consump-tion, the total burden would amount to only 3.4 percent of the EC's gross domestic product. Adding the estimated resources needed to equip East Germany with modern plant and infrastructure would bring the total to 4 percent of the overall

the production capacity in East Ger-

This is slightly less than the cumulative loss of output in the past few years that has been caused by record

high levels of real interest rates. In other words, suppose that in the last two years interest rates had been lower and the EC citizenry had consented to transfer to East Germany the entire difference between the higher output that would have been possible and the lower output that actually vailed. Then no EC consumer outside East Germany would have been worse off, and inflation would not have been higher. But unemployment would be lower, and East Germany's reconstruction would be way ahead of

its present stage.
So, isn't it high time to find a way to substitute effective contributions, with consent, for ineffective taxation without representation?

One already hears the objections: What politician would dare sell to the EC people the idea to pay a "surtar" to help the richer German workers?

But are there any better European "public goods" to invest in than the preservation of the Bundesbank's credibility or the noninflationary success of Germany's remification?

cess of Germany's reunification? imagine what might happen if the former is lost and the latter fails: Protracted unemployment in East Germany leads to distillusionment and political fragmentation; everywhere stagnation leads to the rise of far-right extremists and devastating I latture in extremists and devastating U-turns in

An explicit contribution to German unification by the entire Community, if politically leasible, would be vasily preferable to the present course. Of course, in handling this transfer with consent from all the EC to East Ger-

macroeconomic policy. An explicit contribution to German

inflationary side effects.

One among many possible modalities: a special non-negotiable EC bond issue, underwritten exclusively by EC governments. Each government would enforce a compulsory subscription — a contribution like a surtax - on the taxpayers. The proceeds would be segregated into a fund, and devoted exclusively to the underwriting of the issue. The German government would devote the proceeds of the loans exclusively to East German development.

Keeping the private capital mar-kets out of the whole affair — no matter how much European financial intermediaries could benefit from some additional underwriting fees — would ease the task of the central banks in guarding against covert moneterization effects and milationary fallout.

The suggestion may sound far-fetched. Should the present course fail, however, the time for finding alternatives will have run out.

Until last summer, the Bundesbank could rightly point out that the nega-tive impact of higher German rates on neighboring countries was offset by the positive pull of German imports. Yet by some econometric results, the positive effects offset only about half of the negative drag. And today there is no significant import pull. In addition to Europe's interest

rate woes, we now have the fall of the dollar. This gives the EC countries the double whammy of grossly overvalued currencies as well as excessive and rising real interest rates. The European Community is suffering more than it should. Sharing

the burden of German unification is better than spreading the pain of high German interest rates. It is better to keep 7 million East Germans on subsidies than 16 million Europe ans out of work.

The writer is chairman and chief economic officer of The WEFA Group, economic consultants. He contributed this comment to the Interna-tional Herald Tribune.

#### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Election Outsider

LONDON - Victoria Woodbull. who is known here as the wife of Mr. John Martin, of Martin's Bank, is John Marun, or Marun's Bank, is about to depart for the United States, where she will begin her campaign for the Presidency of the Republic in opposition to Messrs. Harrison, Cleveland and St. John. Mrs. Martin wants to revise the Constitution of the United States which, she contends, has outgrown the limits of its uscrulness and she is running for the Presidency with the object of attracting attention to her views.

1917: Russian Sweetheart

PETROGRAD - Kerensky is the most picturesque, popular figure brought before the world by the great Russian revolution. His is the only name in Russia inspiring universal confidence and Kerensky is characterized as the sweetheart and hope of the Russian revolution. In an interview he said: "The main problem is the nation-

the second of th

al revolutionary defence of our country. Whenever [certain people] fall into despair here or abroad, thinking that Russia is falling apart, I remind them of the Prench Revolution."

1942: Bombay Warning BOMBAY - From our New York

edition: The Governor of Bombay

E.C.

Province ordered massed police pa-trols and British Army machine gunners tonight [Aug. 11] to use the strongest measures, including lashing to quell disorders in this storm center of the Gandhi "free India" campaign. The stern new order came after troops and police had fired into many unruly crowds. "I cannot allow this disturbance of the life of the city to continue," said the Governor, "I am going to maintain order at any cost. To those, therefore, who may be thinking of going on with these dis-turbances, I now give this plain warning: The police and troops have orders to take the strongest measures whenever necessary."

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the money supply and the worst in-flation since the Civil War, followed

By Steve H. Hanke

The Fed's a Flop, So Dispense With It

B ALTIMORE—In one of Washington's long-running charades, the supposedly independent Federal In 1971, America threw off the last vestiges of the gold standard, which limited the Fed's policy-making lati-Reserve is always cast as the chaste virgin, untouched by fawning politi-cos. In reality it is as pure as the driven stush.

In hopes of igniting the economy, the Fed, under White House and contude; that freed the Fed to pursue a more activist monetary policy — to manipulate the money supply in order to fine-time the economy. Since then

gressional prodding, has pushed the discount rate — the interest rate that the Fed charges commercial banks the Fed has become more prone to bending to the political winds. Not surprisingly, America has gone through two major real estate booms (1971-1973 and 1982-1989) followed for short-term loans --- to a 29-year low. This raises embarrassing ques-tions about Fed independence. Has it by busts (1974 and 1991-1992), the again become a victim of political indiscretion, operating as a branch of a president's re-election campaign? most rapid inflation of commodity prices in a century (1976-1980), the Indeed, in a Wall Street Journal worst deflation of commodity prices interview published last week, Secre-(1980-1982) since 1919, and swings in tary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady lent credence to that view when he those of the 1920s and 1930s.

Other countries have experienced similar economic whipsawing, largely attributable to central banks' manipulation of the money supply: Europe's stagflation of the 1970s, the Japanese stock market bubble of the 1980s and its rupture in this decade. But isn't there a more satisfactory

means of determining the country's money supply?
The former Fed chairman, Paul Volcker, said in 1990 that central banks were "not the cutting edge of a market economy," that central bankers were "Johnny-come-latelies," that "central banking is almost entirely a phenomenon of the 20th century" and that, when established, "central banks were looked upon and created

as a means of financing the govern-ment" (usually to fight wars). What should be done? In his 1976 book "Denationalization of Money," Friedrich Hayek, a Nobel laureate in economics, said that government monopolies are by nature politicized and produce shoddy goods at high cost, and that

money produced by central banks

is no different.

To improve the quality of money - preserve its purchasing power - he said central banks should be privatized, and private suppliers of currency such as commercial and investment banks and traveler's check issuers should be allowed to compete with one another freely. Before 1914, dollars were issued by banks. Under a return to such a pri-vate, market-driven competing-cur-rency system, the purchasing power of money would improve as sound

dollars drove out less sound ones. Countries with such systems — Scotland from 1716 to 1845, Canada from 1817 to 1934 - had impressive records of restraining inflation and thus preserving high-quality currency. Countries least burdened by unnecessary government regulations experienced lew bank failures and were immune to peacetime panics. Those more heavily regulated — America from 1782 to 1914 — experienced

still compare favorably with today's central banking systems. Now that government monopolies in telecommunications, postal service, railroads and so on are being privatized and made competitive worldwide, it is time to abolish the Fed.

more difficulties, but their records

The writer, professor of applied economics at the Johns Hopkins University, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

SO I THOUGHT I WOULD BE PRESIDENTIAL, AND WAIT

UNTIL THE CONVENTION AND THEN AFTER THAT

I WOULD WAIT UNTIL WE SAW THE POLLS

\* - : \* E<sub>R</sub>

in for Europ

be termed as groundless and malicious. HEITOR GURGULINO DE SOUZA. United Nations University has not

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

me. However, I wish here to deny the

allegations of financial irregularities

contained in the article, which can only

"gradually altered its mission" to raise more money. Its work as a backer and coordinator of global research and training networks is the work specified in its charter, approved by the UN General Assembly in 1972.

The "beautiful dream" of an interna-

tional campus of first-rate scholars and students was abandoned (by UN and Unesco preparatory committees) before the Japanese government agreed to pro-vide the initial endowment funding and headquarters facilities. It is a pity that the word university also was not dropped; subsequent confusion and disappointment could have been avoided.

RAY FLEMING, Former Director Of Information. UNU. Alaró, Mallorca, Spain.

Congratulations on Mr. Brull's article. When I arrived at the still-new university in 1977 as it first chief of personnel, I was shocked at the lavish parties being given by an organization whose activities in-cluded a World Hunger Program. The food that ended up in the waste basket, I

never saw one sign of the university doing anything tangible for the world, other than publish impressive photos (a child weeping in front of Bombay skyscrapers. for example) aimed at pulling heart-strings and dollars from prospective do-nors for the UNU Endowment Fund.

JANZIGER

I had been instructed by the UN Secretariat to tread cautiously, since the so-called academics at the university considered all administrative restraints as assaults on "academic freedom." However, still believing in UN ideals, I began pointing out that most new UNU staff members were not being recruited through the UN system of competitive recruitment, that contracts could not be passed out to cronies, that expenditures had to be justified on paper, that promotions could not be passed out indiscriminately, that since funds were low perhaps the top staff could trot around the world in less than first class, that staff members had not only the right but the duty to form a staff union. I was reprehended vehemently by the rector at the time for

even suggesting such things.

Apparently any whistle-blowing giving a "bad name" to a UN organization was worse than the corruption that gave rise to that whistle-blowing, and I was eventually eased out of UNU. Toward the end of 1983, I nevertheless wrote a full report on "Corruption in the UNU," including 100 pages of documentary evidence. I sent copies to all the officers of UNU, to the UN secretarygeneral's office and to the UN and UNU staff unions. Silence has followed.

LESLIE SCHENK. Chevilly-Lame, France.

## Tip to Atlanta: The Team You Need Includes Henri

By Brian Knowlton

PARIS — Michael? Larry? Magic? I'm unimpressed. Yeah, they can play basketball. But they won't make my Olympic squad. I have a dream (team) of another kind. As the Olympic flag wends its way slowly toward Atlanta and 1996, here are the sort of athletes who lurch like drunken sugar plums through my sleeping head.

There's Henri the Hawk (probably not his real name). I found him on the Metro the other day. Graying hair pro-

#### MEANWHILE

truded from his nostrils and ears, but his dirty T-shirt, testimony to high ambition, won him a place on my team. It proudly bore the Olympic rings, swell-ing over a mighty belly.

I had discovered some other hot pro-

spects several weeks earlier while watching the Olympic basketball trials in Seattle. As the overtalented U.S. jocks ignominiously whipped yet another Lat-in American team into shape, 2 rowdy group of U.S. fans stood unsteadily in the stands, holding a series of signs that proclaimed, "Hey, Chuck, Let Us Play!!"—a message to the U.S. coach, Chuck Daly. Their desire—and their black humor — would guarantee them a shot at my Olympic squad. O.K.—now leap back a whole Olym-

pic cycle, to Seoul. Perhaps you remem-ber a charming fellow from the Solomon Islands. Only three months after first picking up a bow, he became an Olympic archer — no apple-splitter, but a proud Olympian nonetheless.

The Solomonian was following in the more spectacular footsteps - or should I say flight path - of Eddie "the Eagle" Edwards, the nearsighted, overweight British ski jumper who placed dead last

(58th of 58) at the Calgary Games but called it "the greatest day of my life." This is the real Olympic spirit — a desire to compete that is too great to be dampened by rank inability, physical

ineptness or lear of public mortification. Eddie the Eagle has millions of spiritual soulmates around the world, people who would give their little sister to take part in the Olympics but have been prevented by cruel circumstance - because they couldn't make it once around the track without the family Chrysler, or because they don't happen to live in some remote place like the Solomon Islands, where the only thing you need to qualify for the Olympic team, appar-

ently, is a valid passport and air fare. Surely many nations, Solomon-like, have room on their Olympic teams for people to practice sports that are not quite national specialties, much like the bobsled team that Jamaica sent to Calgary. Dusty Chad, might we assume, could use some scullers. And now that baseball is a full-fledged Olympic sport, plenty of countries will be looking for even halfway decent left fielders.

Senegal already has the right idea. Remember the skier they sent to Albertville this year? He had the slow, shaky. wide-legged style of someone who had won his way there in an office raffle.

Come to think of it, millions of longat-the-tooth Walter Mitty types would dearly love to compete in the Olympics. and scores of poor countries have Olympic-sized budget problems. These two groups should get together. It could be handled just as easily as the U.S. navy reflagged those Kuwaiti tankers a few years ago. Needy nations could reflig would-be Olympians as native athletes—for a small fee, of course.

Better still, there could be national lotteries in which, for the price of a ticket, you could buy into the dream of participating in the next Olympic Games. Tremendous amounts could thus be raised, all but painlessly, for Third World development. What of the International Olympic

Committee — what will they say back at the Samaranch? Probably "yes," if the IOC gets a cut of all that lottery action. Interest in the Games, already great. would grow astronomically. There would be an immeasurable impact on physical fitness worldwide. Imagine the monvation of knowing that there was a chance. however remote, of lining up in the starting blocks next to someone with less (etc.) like Florence Griffith Joyner. Roll

out the old Exercycle, Ernie! These vicarious Olympics could only make the real guys look better, providing a real-world measuring stick. If Linford Christie's 100-meter dash was fairly was sational, how would it have looked if some pudgy pub owner from Puddling-ton had come panting across the finish line, to fantastic cheers, as the winner was laundering his sweat socks?

There would be problems. Some contact sports (did you see those Mongolian wrestlers?) might be a bit much for Clyde Couchpotato. And Olympic carpenters would have to add a step to the winnerpodiums, since every lottery winner

should be guaranteed a tin medal.

If the "real" athletes protested, they could be cut into the money. While we're at it, let's complete the professionalization of the Olympics. Pay all the athletea fair wage. (But if they want to stay in some \$900-a-night palace, a la Dream

Team, make them pay!)
Consider the Political Correctness of my proposal: In this day of growing sensitivity to the needs and requirements of an ever expanding number of minority groups, the Olympic Games are perhaps the most shocking example of discrimination against the flabby, the flat of foot, the shaky and unsure. the slow, the weak and the incompetent. And I don't mind saying that we're tired of it!

So, all together now: "Hey, Señor Samaranch, Let Us Play!!" International Herald Tribune.

GOF CAMPAIGN PLANS

UN University Replies: 'The Controversy Does Not Exist'

Regarding the report "UN University

The report is a mixture of truths, half-

in Tokyo Is Accused of Studying Mainly Itself" (Aug. 5) by Steven Brull:

truths, irrelevancies, unfounded allega-tions and innuendo by unidentified sources. It is certainly not worthy of the

IHT. The so-called controversy over the

The article contains a reference to one

of my statements in an internal docu-

ment. The reference has been taken

completely out of context and misrepre-

sents a statement I made to the rector of

the university that was meant to en-

hance and improve the effectiveness of our work rather than lend criticism to it,

as was implied in this article. Anyone

familiar with an academic institution

would know the importance of free and

open dialogue among colleagues, and the misinterpretation of my statement

can only be meant to support the absurd

and distorted picture that your reporter

ROLAND J. FUCHS,

Vice Rector.

university does not exist.

## A Government Reunited **Could End This Gridlock**

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON - After two weeks of total immersion in the beauty of northern Michigan and the glory of televised Olympics, I find Washington worse than a letdown. You catch up on the latest battle in the uncatch up on the latest battle in the un-ending war between the White House and Congress and you realize that if the Dream Team had worked the way government does now, it would have been called the Nightmare Squad.

Watching the Democratic Congress and the Republican president fuss at each other, you think longingly of the way Magic Johnson and his teammates move the ball and the way the two record-setting U.S. relay teams passed the baton in Barcelona. As they showed, it

The voters keep splitting the U.S. government and wondering why confusion and inaction result.

really makes a difference when people are working together for the same goal.

That is so commonsense it is a cliche. Teamwork is what every boy and girl is tanght in elementary school. And yet the voters, bless them, keep splitting the government between opposing parties and wondering why the result is confu-

sion, frustration and inaction. "Gridlock" has made the headlines, and maybe, just maybe, this overdue attention will help voters understand their part in unscrambling this mess. For five days last week, The Washing-

ton Post ran front-page stories, written by our team of congressional correspondents, on the causes, the consequences and the costs of legislative impasse. The New York Times, not to be outdone, had a Page 1 story on Sunday covering much of the same ground.

As both newspapers made clear, there is more to the problem than simply the fact of divided government. Powerful interest groups have lobbied hard to prevent agreement on budget cuts and education system changes. Incumbents' self-interest has twisted campaign finance "reform" into a caricature of its name. Issues from crime to abortion to welfare have been put forward by one side or the other as a way not to resolve conflicts but to heighten fears in certain constituencies that their beliefs and interests are in danger.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for

the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

All of this is made worse by the terrible budget deficits. In times past, some conflicts between the parties could be resolved by giving each side a bit of what it wanted. Under Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon, when the pattern of divided government began to seem nor-mal, budgets were stretched to accommodate both Republican and Democratic objectives — within reason. But the deficits of the Reagan-Bush era have forced harder trade-offs, and the conflicts have grown more severe. All of this raises the cost of divided government.
When I talk with friends in Michigan

about this sorry spectacle, their question

about this sorry spectacle, their question is: Why don't politicians stop playing these cheap games and just do what is right for the country?

They have a point. The politicians should be held to account. George Bush has not engaged seriously and consistently in pushing his proposals in Congress. Instead he has fallen back on a veto strategy that has thwarted the veto strategy that has thwarted the Democrats without achieving many of his own objectives. For their part, Democratic congressional leaders, particularly in the last two years, have framed more and more of their strategy around frustrating Mr. Bush and sharpening the'

issues for the 1992 campaign.

But to blame all this on politics and personal selfishness is to ignore the fundamental fact that there are serious and substantial differences of view between Democrats and Republicans.

Those differences will continue to hobble Washington's performance until the voters decide to give one party or the other responsibility for the whole national government.

Those differences range from the ideology of Supreme Court justices to the scope of the government's regulatory nsibilities and the size of the post-Cold War military establishment. The differences are not trivial, and on these basic questions the parties have a re-markable degree of internal cohesion. The line of demarcation is between Republicans and Democrats.

On the most important questions facing the president and Congress — the proper size and role of the federal gov-ernment, its spending priorities, and the proper level and distribution of taxes to support its work - the Republicans as a party give one set of answers, the Democrats another.

A good campaign this fall will illumi-nate those differences and help voters understand the economic, social and political values that underlie them. That debate will be more useful to the country than the current sloganeering which puts "change" on one side and

"trust" on the other. The journalistic focus on "gridlock" is useful. But Americans have to go beyond the symptom and cure the disease: divided government.

The Washington Post.

#### United Nations University. As rector of United Nations Universi-

paints of the university.

ty and in my personal capacity, I com-pletely reject Mr. Brull's article. It is a clear case of biased and malicious criticism, and its sources and purpose are well known to me and to my colleagues at the university. I do not believe that the majority of allegations contained in the article ment a specific response from

thought, could have fed a village in Paki-stan. In my seven years of UNU service, I

#### **GENERAL NEWS**

## **Britons Undermine French AIDS Claim**

By Warren E. Leary

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A newly disclosed dispute between French and British research institutes over who should get credit for early re-search on the virus that causes AlDS may have implications for the French government's attempt to renegotiate a patent royalty agreement with the United States over AIDS tests, according to law-

The British-French dispute, outlined in an article in the July 30 issue of the British journal Nature, suggests that the French were not as far along as American researchers in 1984 in developing a test for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, lawyers for the American research-

Lawyers for the French govern-ment and the Pasteur Institute in Paris have been pressing the U.S. government in recent months to renegotiate a 1987 agreement that evenly splits credit and profits from

The French say they have new evidence that they were misled in the original negotiations about what work had been done in the National Institutes of Health laboratory of Dr. Robert C. Gallo. Therefore, the French say, they deserve a greater share of royalties from HIV tests, which have generated an estimated \$50 million in

royalties worldwide. American officials have refused to reopen discussions on the agreement, saying they are still gathering information on the matter. But attomeys for Dr. Gallo and the U.S. Health and Human Services Department say they are interested in learning details of long-running differences between the Pasteur Institute and a British research orga-

nization over scientific credit and "We are aware of the report in Nature and find it interesting," Mi-chael Astrue, general counsel for the discovery of HIV between the the Health and Human Services

research institutions in the two na- Department, said in an interview. "I have written to Pasteur and cials of the Pasteur Institute again asked if they want to supply any addressed the possibility of a for-

ter. We'll just wait and see." Scientists at London's Institute with the matter expeditiously. Dr. of Cancer Research say that in 1984 they did crucial work for the pened since. Pasteur Institute on the AIDS virus discovered by French researchers led by Dr. Luc Montagnier, who with Dr. Gallo is credited in the 1987 agreement as co-discoverer of the cause of AIDS.

The French, who had difficulty growing their virus in quantity, gave a sample of it in early 1984 to the British institute, which was noted for this kind of work.

The British quickly developed a way to grow HIV in cell culture, a crucial step in developing a screening test for infected blood, and the officials of the Pasteur Institute stated in writing later that year that they would share the credit and potential royalties with their London colleagues, according to the

additional information on the mat-ter. We'll just wait and see." mal agreement, promising the Brit-ish institute that they would deal Weiss said, but nothing has hap-

> Six years later, the British say, no agreement has been forthcoming, and the Pasteur Institute has been silent about publicly acknowledging the British work or reaching any agreement about royalties.

They may have forgotten about it, but that would be a surprise to me," said Dr. Robin Weiss, a senior researcher at the British institute, who was its director when the AIDS work was done. "This seems to be a little bit of unfinished business that the Pasteur Institute should take care of."

Several attempts to reach Dr. Montagnier and the Pasteur Institute for comment by telephone and faxed messages were unsuccessful. The report in Nature said Pasteur officials had acknowledged that the British institute "had a case" for being recognized but had asked that it remain patient.

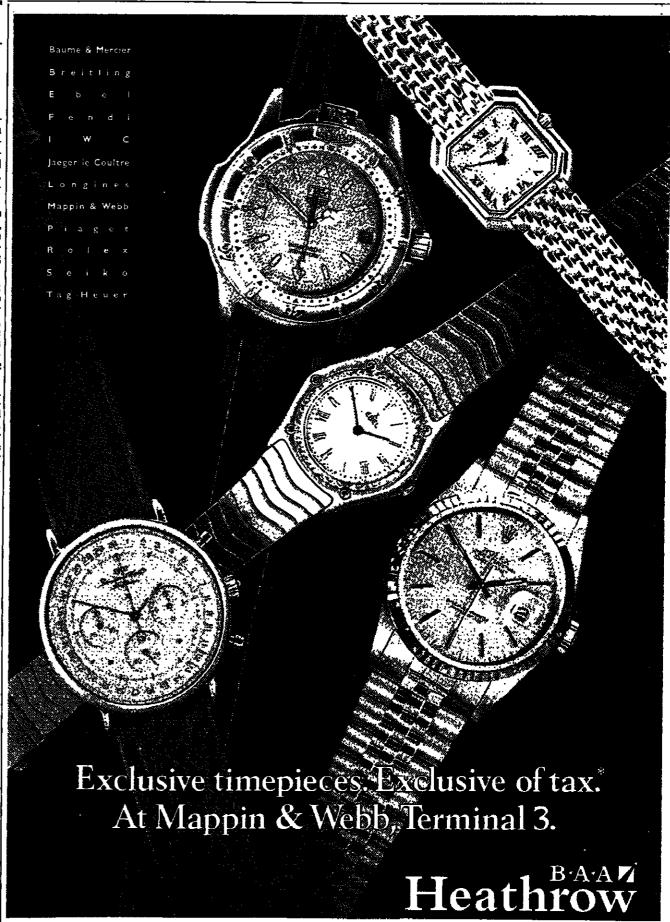
Joseph Onek, the lawyer for Dr. Gallo, said the British-French dis-pute could be important because it showed that early in 1984, a time when the work in Dr. Gallo's lab was fully developed and described, the French had made limited prog-ress toward developing an HIV

"Just look at the Nature article involving the British and the French, and how enlightening the correspondence from the French is," Mr. Onek said in an interview last week. "This is generally helpful in showing that the French don't deserve more patent royalties be-cause they were so far behind in the work," be said, "and it also says a lot about entering agreements with

For the United States to even consider French claims for more royalties without first demanding access to all relevant French records would be "ludicrous," he said.

Michael A. Epstein, a New York lawyer who is representing the Pasteur Institute in the AIDS patent case, said that what had happened between the British and French teams was "extraneous" to the patent dispute, which he said focused on what Dr. Gallo had done.

"I can't comment on the merits of the case between the people in England and Pasteur," he said, "but I don't think this report affects what was in the original French filing for the U.S. patent, which was complete and went in



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## Researchers Now See a Danger In Very Low Levels of Cholesterol

By Gina Kolata

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Slowly and hesitantly, leading heart disease researchers are concluding that there seems to be a dark side to having especially low cholesterol levels.

from heart disease, there also seems to be a newly found, but sometimes grudging, agreement that very low cholesterol levels make death from other Several studies pointing to a risk from low

cholesterol levels have appeared this year, with more awaiting publication.

These studies, based on data from hundreds of thousands of people, show that people who have extra-low levels of cholesterol in their blood are more likely to die in later years from a variety of causes, including suicide, suncide, strokes, certain cancers, liver disease and lung disease.

in fact, the deaths from these other causes mount so quickly that the mortality rate for those with low cholesterol levels equals the rate for people with very high cholesterol levels, who are likely to die from heart disease. "What it comes down to is that there is an extraordinary set of observations that have emerged this year, because for the first time we have large enough studies to really see them," said

Dr. Stephen Hulley, a heart disease researcher at the University of California at San Francisco. He

should go on diets or take drugs to reduce them. They concern people who were found to have extremely low cholesterol levels, defined as less than 160 units, or less than 160 milligrams per

deciliter of blood. The average cholesterol level in the United States is about 200 units. The findings raise a question of national policy because medical authorities want the nation as a Although there is no dispute that low concentrations of cholesterol in the blood protect people whole to lower cholesterol levels. The National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute and the American Heart Association are promoting dietary guide-lines intended to lower the average cholesterol

That policy should presumably push some indi-viduals into the very low cholesterol range, which has now been found to be associated with an extra

"This is a political as well as a scientific concern," said Dr. Michael H. Criqui, an epidemiologist at the University of California at San Diego and the editor of Circulation, a medical journal where a cholesterol study is to appear next month. "Some people just don't want to talk about it. They think it is going to impede public health mea-

But others agreed with Dr. Criqui that the questions that have been raised deserved hard study. Dr. Antonio Gotto, a cardiologist at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston and a leader in the movement to change the American diet to lower cholesterol levels, said: "We are moving to a position of policy where we would be lowering the certing set of observations."

The new findings do not question the standard medical advice that people with high cholesterol medical medical advice that people with high cholesterol medical m cholesterol levels of millions of asymptomatic peo-

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Past Service KUWAIT — Aiming to increase pressure on Iraq to comply fully with the Gulf War cease-fire terms, Britain, France and the United States moved for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss Baghdad's repression of its civilian population.

The council meeting was to focus on Iraqi treatment of the Shiite Muslim minority in the south, particularly in the marshes where rebels are battling the army.

In an effort to quell that insurgency, the Iraqi military has taken a broad range of actions against civilians, including forced relocation and bombing of villages.

The three council members asked that the meeting be attended by Max van der Stoel, Iraq halt human-rights abuses.

the UN special investigator of human-rights abuses in Iraq. Last week, he issued a report on the Iraqi campaign against the Shiites in the marshes and repeated his earlier call for UN action to stop it.

[Iraq said Tuesday that Mr. van der Stoel was a "vicious tool" of a U.S.-led campaign. Reuters reported from Baghdad. "Max van der Stoel seems to be a new name added to the lists of agents who want to work against Iraq," the Defense Ministry daily, Al Qadis-Consnirator."l

While the Security Council has given high priority to ensuring that Iraq complies with weapons of mass destruction, less attention has been paid to enforcing UN demands that

council might make of Iraq during the discussion. One possibility might be an order for Iraq to stop air attacks by planes and helicopters, which it has been using, in violation of the cease-fire terms, to bomb villages

Such a ban would deprive President Saddam Hussein of a major weapon not only in battling the rebels but also in protecting him against a coup. If he complied, this would be iya, said in an editorial headlined "He Is a seen as another humiliating breach in his

claim to sovereignty over southern Iraq. Mr. van der Stoel made a list in March of abuses against the Shiites and Kurds, de-UN cease-fire requirements to destroy its scribing them as one of the worst cases of violations rights since World War II. The Iraqi government reacted sharply to the report on the Shiites, calling it false, and seek-

It is not known what specific demands the ing to portray Baghdad's military offensive in the marshes as a legitimate counterinsurgency campaign.

■ Arms Inspectors on Road

A UN inspection team left Baghdad on Tuesday for a third day of searches, and a UN officer said the inspectors would be working outside the capital for three days. Reuters reported from Bagindad.

Extending inspections outside the capital lessens the chance of a new standoff between the United Nations and Iraq, which has declared all government ministries off-limits to the inspectors. All government ministries are in Baghdad.

A UN officer declined to say where the inspectors had gone or what sites they intended to visit.

## General Sees Need for 400,000 Troops in Bosnia

can general said Tuesday that the United Nations would need a field army of 400,000 troops and a year to stop the warfare in former Yugoslavia, and he stressed that there was no guarantee the war would not resume after the troops had

the hatred of three peoples for each other," Lieutenant General Barry R. McCaffrey, assistant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in reference to Serbs battling Croats and Muslims.

Despite that warning, the Senate voted, 74 to 22, for a resolution calling on President George Bush to seek from the United Nations 'all necessary means, including the use of multilateral military force," to ensure delivery of food and medicine and to give inspectors ac-

cess to detention camps. The Senate resolution also called for the Security Council to find a way to put artillery and other heavy weapons under UN supervision, to review whether an arms embargo on the region should be lifted to allow factions in Bosnia the means to defend themselves and to convene a tribunal to investigate "war

The House was expected to vote later on a similar resolution.

General McCaffrey described the area of combat as somewhat bigger than Vietnam and four times the size of Northern Ireland, both of which tied down troops for

He said there were 200,000 armed fighters in Bosnia-Herzegovina, in a setting of mountains and

tant Defense Secretary Stephen J. to rescue people in prison camps. Hadley warned that Americans in a

al of the peacekeeping forces. The United States is backing a UN resolution authorizing the use

of force to ensure delivery of relief supplies, and both Mr. Hadley and General McCaffrey were trying to persuade lawmakers that force be confined to guarding aid.

France agreed this week to press for the UN resolution, but they did not specify what military steps would be taken.

The draft resolution also left unclear what countries would partici-

In other testimony to the Senate supplies, ruling out the use armed place and continue their present Armed Services Committee, Assis- intervention to stop the fighting or

The resolution received a posipeacekeeping force would face tive response from Russia, histori-guerrillas and would have to com-cally an ally of the Serbs, because it or Thursday. bat violence with violence, inflict- restricts the use of force to the protection of aid operations.

The three Western members also agreed on a second resolution warning all parties to the conflict that they will be held responsible "war crimes."

It orders anyone having evidence of such crimes to present the evidence to the council, and it demands immediate access to prison camps and detention centers by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The resolution allowing force seeks to bridge earlier differences between European and American viewpoints, saying that any intervention must be "in coordination"

Serb Camps Unlike Nazis', Expert Says

IMPORT/EXPORT

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with the United Nations. This phrase is intended to ensure

operations, even though they may face outright attack by Serbian forces after the new resolution is adopted, probably on Wednesday tion will be organized. The United States and its European allies have made it clear in

recent days that they are deeply reluctant to expose military forces to the risk of becoming bogged down in what President George Bush has termed a "quagmire." Bosnia's UN representative, Mohammed Sacirbey, said the text did not present the Serbs with a con-

ing deterrent to their policy of "ethnic cleansing." The council should have lifted its arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina, he said, so the Muslims could arm themselves and resist

Serbian aggression. Radmila Milentijvic, a minister

As with the 1990 Security Council resolution authorizing the Gulf War to liberate Kuwaii, the new text leaves it up to interested countries to decide how any interven-

The language has been crafted to allow either the formation of a coalition of countries or formal involvement of regional military organizations, such as NATO and the Western European Union. The United States and its NATO allies will hold a meeting Friday to consider contingency plans.

An alliance official, who demanded anonymity, said represen-tatives of the 16 NATO nations would meet "to consider the status of the planning and a range of issues related to the latest developments in the former Yugoslavia."

The NATO officials are expected to consider initial drafts of the contingency plans put together by military authorities, and then give instructions for further work.

Originally, the United States had suggested a resolution authorizing the use of all necessary measures to take in supplies by governments cooperating with Bosnia-Herzegovina, a formula similar to that used to authorize the war against Iraq.

Britain and France balked, however, saying this would look too much like a declaration of war against the Serbs, which might provoke an attack on the existing lightly armed UN peacekeeping force trying to escort relief convoys

(AFP, Reuters, NYT, AP)

manitarian and international agentons oil, two tons of cheese and 24

gunfire. The first convoy carrying 200

But previous convoys have run into trouble. A week ago, two or-phans among 50 children being evacuated to Germany were killed by machine-gun fire. Nine others were taken off the bus by Serbian

cies have come under deliberate tons of wheat flour.

About 450,000 people have been stranded in the Sarajevo area, and have been receiving supplies through the UN airlift.

UN forces here was a convoy that made it to Bibac from Zagreb over the weekend, the first time the agency has been able to get relief supplies through to the estimated 250,000 to 300,000 people caught in the area, Miss Foa said.

"We have a road convoy going out nearly every day to a different town," she said. "It's a big differ-She said the UN workers in the U

former federal Yugoslavia found that convoys had been encoun ing less resistance for the last week We have to spend less time negotiating what we call 'safe pas-sage' than we did," Miss Foa said.

checkpoints faster." "Maybe people are a little shakwilling to make a bigger effort to let

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hunter, said Tuesday that he rejected comparisons between detention camps in Bosnia and the Nazi concentration camps of World War II, saying they trivialized Germany's treatment of Jews. To call the camps 'concentration camps' is a mini-

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light of the killing of hundreds of thousands of their people under the Croatian pupper government set up by pro-Nazis in World War II.

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"What we're trying to destroy is ing death among civilians.

He, 100, said warfare would break out again after the withdraw-

Overcoming earlier differences, the United States, Britain and

in the Serbian government, said, "The emphasis on military force is

VIENNA - Simon Wiesenthal, the veteran Nazi

mization of Nazi concentration camps, because not even the gulag camps could be compared with the Nazi camps," he said, referring to the Soviet labor camps, in an interview at his Jewish Documentation

German concentration camps, also accused the West of blaming only the Serbs for human rights abuses in

Mr. Wiesenthal, who spent four and a half years in

Croatia after a constitutional amendment defined them as a minority," he said.

He said the Serbs themselves had legitimate fears in

"The first refugees were the 40,000 Serbs who fled

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RELIEF: Gunmen in Bosnia Ease Aid Delivery Curbs

(Continued from page 1) of the Children's Embassy, a private aid group.

children and some mothers is scheduled to leave Wednesday under the protection of UN armored personnel carriers.

A major breakthrough for the

In the Bosnian war, vehicles sisted of three trucks carrying clearly marked as belonging to hu-

"We seem to be moving through She added that the convoy con- en up by the media reports and are

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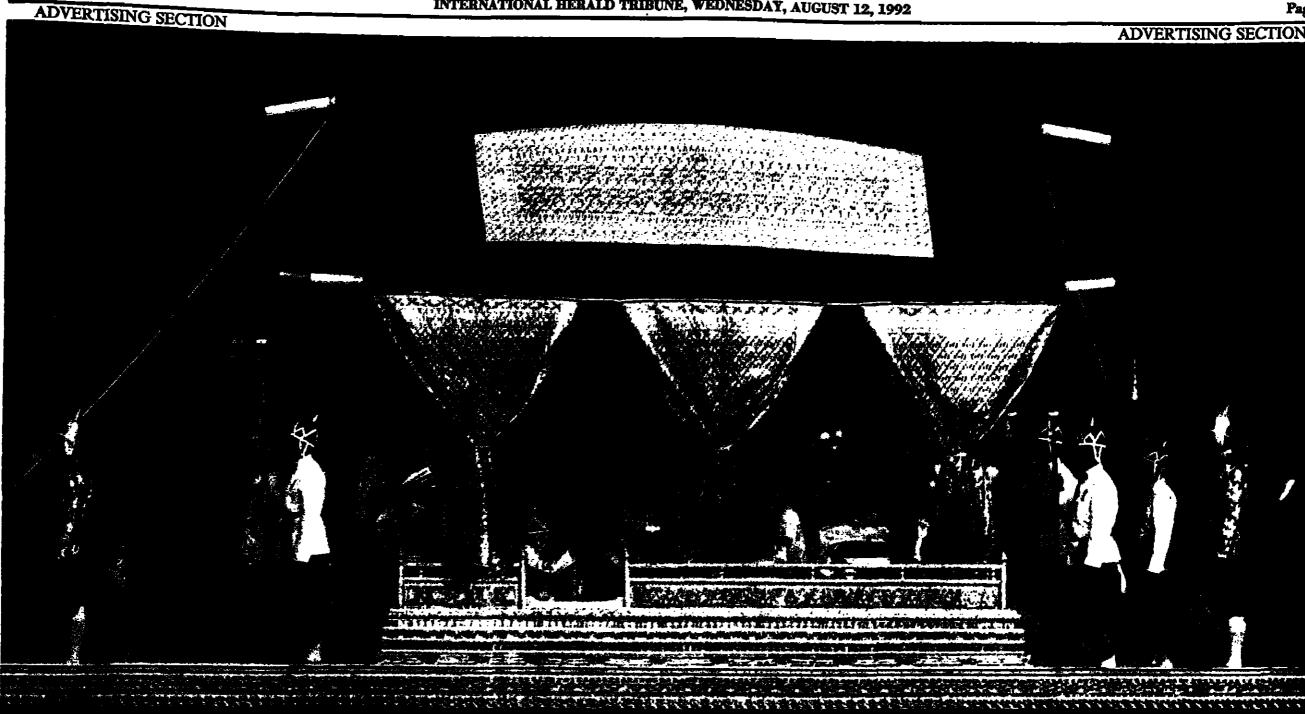
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## In Celebration of Queen Sirikit's 60th Birthday

## THAILAND Salutes

## Modern Monarchy Reaches Out to the People

O many Westerners, the encounter must have seemed an anachronism in a world where kings, if they exist at all, are mere figureheads. To those who knew Thailand better, proof of the unique position held by the Thai monarchy.

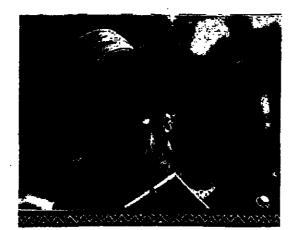
The concept of a caring, paternalistic ruler was born in 13th-century Sukhothai, the first independent Thai kingdom. According to a famous 1292 stone inscription, attributed to King Ramkhamhaeng, any citizen with a grievance could ring a bell hung outside the palace, whereupon the king would come and settle the case

wisely and justly. Not always realized in later centuries, the ideal nevertheless remained potent. It returned with new force with the Chakri Dynasty, which has occupied the throne since Bangkok became the capital in 1782 and of which the present king is the

ninth ruler. Born in Cambridge, Massachussetts - where his father, Last May, international television audiences were treated to an unusual scene. After several days of street fighting in Bangkok between pro-democracy civilians and military troops, the leaders of the two factions knelt reverently before King Bhumibol Adulyadej.

medicine at Harvard — and educated in Switzerland, King Bhumibol reached his lofty position unexpectedly on the sudden death of his elder brother, King Ananda Mahidol, in 1946.

however, it was but further Prince Mahidol, was studying He was officially crowned on May 5, 1950, seven days after his marriage to Mom Rajawongse Sirikit Kitiyakara, the beautiful young daughter of the Thai ambassador to France, whom he had met in Paris.



The Significance of Sixty

Thais divide life into cycles of 60 was a venerable age in the 12 years, a tradition that originated in ancient China and that

is found in most Asian countries where there is a strong Chinese influence. At royal levels, the completion of the third cycle is regarded as auspicious and is observed with a degree of pomp; but by

far the most

significant and lavishly celebrated is the birthday at the end of the fifth cycle. The reason is simple enough: not-so-recent past - even today, the average life expectancy in Thailand for men is only 61.75 years — and relatively few were still around for a sixthcycle celebration. Of the nine rulers of Thailand's present Chakri Dynasty, for example, only three have lived to the age of 60 — the first, the third and

the present King. This explains the lavish fes-tivities that accompanied King Bhumibol's sixtieth birthday in 1987, a series of spectacles that included a rare procession of the royal barges on the Chao Phraya River and culminated in a mass gathering outside the Grand Palace on Dec. 5, when the largest crowd in Thai history paid bomage to the man the people regard as the embodiment of national unity.

It also explains why Queen Sirikit is being feted with a similar outpouring of affection on

Actually, the whole of the year will be devoted to the celebration, as 1987 was for the King. The various tributes inchide a much-needed public park on Sukhumwit Road in central Bangkok, (the prime site was donated by the Meteorological Department, which moved to a new location outside the city), several commemorative books on subjects ranging from the Queen's environmental activities to Thai food, donations to her charities by business groups, a Buddhist monument on Thailand's highest mountain in the far north of the country, and special television programs and fund-raising

The monarchy, operating under constitutional restraints since 1932, was in a somewhat anomalous position at the time. Except for brief visits by King Ananda, no king had actually reigned from Bangkok since the abdication of King Rama VII in 1935. The Lord of Life, as one title proclaimed him, was a remote, symbolic figure to the

vast majority of Thais. King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit soon began to change that image. A landmark in the process was an arduous 22-day



trip they made in 1955 to the impoverished northeast, whose people had never before seen one of their rulers. Talking with ordinary villagers as well as officials and respected Buddhist monks, the royal couple got a

Continued inside

## Queen's Story

Born on August 12, 1932—just two months after constitutional monarchy was introduced into Thailand — Queen Sirikit is the daughter of Prince Chandaburi Suranath (Mom Chao Nakkhat Mongkol) and Mom Luang Bua Kitiyakara. Both Mom Chao and Mom Luang are titles indicating royal descent; Queen Sirikit's paternal grandfather was the much-revered King Chulalongkorn, who reigned from 1868 to 1910.

In the aftermath of the change of government, her father left his position in the army and entered the diplomatic service, going first to the Thai legation in Washington. The Queen remained behind in Bangkok, attending kindergarten at Rajani School and then, during the war years, St. Francis Xavier convent school.

After the war, her father became Thai Minister to France, to Denmark, and ultimately Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. The Queen continued

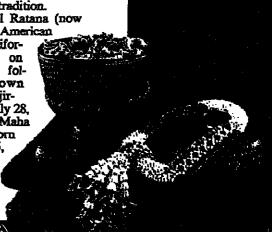
her general education in all three countries, as well as in Switzerland.

It was while her father was

met King Bhumibol, then studying in Switzerland. After the King's serious automobile accident near Geneva, she became a frequent visitor, and during his convalescence their friendship ripened into love, She subsequently became a student at Riante Rive, a boarding school in Lausanne.

The couple became officially engaged on July 19, 1949, and in March of the following year they returned to Bangkok by ship. The wedding took place on April 28 at Pratumwan Palace, residence of the King's mother, following which Sirikit was crowned Queen in conformity with Thai tradition.

Princess Ubol Ratana (now married to an American and living in California) was born on April 5, 1951, followed by Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkom on July 28, 1952, Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn on April 2, 1955, and Princess Chulabhorn





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A 150 M MANAGEMENT AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P **建**合金属





A dedicated life of caring and achievement.

#### SPECIAL BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

As the nation celebrates the 60th birthday and 5th Buddhist cycle of her gracious Majesty the Queen may we humbly present our profound and loyal greetings.

On this auspicious occasion we salute Her Majesty's many achievements and her life-long devotion to both her family and to the welfare of the people of Thailand.

Through the years Her Majesty has led by example, unstinting in her efforts to improve the lives of the underprivileged throughout the Kingdom.

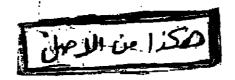
Her Majesty the Queen's initiatives and encouragement have seen the revival of many of the Kingdom's unique arts and crafts. Her Majesty's personal interest and patronage through the SUPPORT Foundation have not only helped revitalise ancient handicrafts threatened with extinction, but also helped provide welcome additional income for many rural folk.

The environment is also benefitting from the personal interest of Her Majesty. During their frequent travels upcountry over the years, Their Majesties the King and Queen have become acquainted with, and concerned for, the preservation of the environment and the protection of wild life species within their natural habitats.

While His Majesty the King has implemented modern farming technology to help save the country's valuable forest areas, Her Majesty the Queen has been instrumental in informing people of the need to care for their natural heritage.

In wishing Her Majesty a very happy birthday, long life, good health and happiness we join with other loyal subjects in our feelings of pride and affection for our caring Queen.





Queen set up a small weaving

project in the province of Nak-

hon Phanom, offering to fur-

nish raw materials and buy the

finished mudmee at good

prices. Since silk thread was in

short supply in some areas, she also backed a number of silk-

ther: mudmee began to appear

prominently in her own much-

photographed wardrobe, often

in creations by such prominent

designers as Pierre Balmain,

sparking a dramatic rise in in-

terest among fashion-conscious

Their almost ceaseless travels

within the country have made

them not only the best-known

royals in Thai history but also

the most respected. At the same

time, it has given the monarchy

a subtle but unmistakable mor-

al authority extending through

nist insurgency, for example, re-bels rarely attacked the royal family in their propaganda and,

on occasion, were even willing to meet with them to air griev-

ances. Some of the 1992 democ-

racy demonstrators were the

children of an earlier student

group that clashed with govern-

ment forces in the same streets

in 1973; then, too, both sides

turned to the King for advice

and the crisis abated. A decade

later, the King and Queen de-

fused an attempted military

coup and demonstrated their

personal commitment to demo-

cratic principles by openly sid-

ing with the prime minister of

the time; once their position

was known, the soldiers quickly

The outpouring of affection

seen at the King's 60th birthday

in 1987 and that is now greeting

the Queen's anniversary illus-

trate the vital role of the monar-

chy in Thailand's rapidly

Thai ways

to someone more junior.

Come, discover the real Thailand.

In the Thai language, the polite way to address

an older friend or colleague is to put the word

phae', meaning elder brother or sister, before

younger brother or sister, is used when speaking

Such warmth and civility extends to everyone

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Thai Airways, or Tourism Authority of Thailand

laid down their arms.

changing society.

During a period of commu-

all levels of Thai society.

Her assistance went even fur-

worm farms.

Bangkok ladies. A similar situa-tion arose in the far south,

where she encountered artisans

who were still producing a fine

basketware known as Yan Li-

pao, made from a climbing fern

that grew wild in the jungles of

the region. Antique examples of

the craft could be seen in the

Grand Palace in the form of

elegant handbags and boxes

that had been popular among

royal ladies of the 19th century.

Now it had become rare. A Yan

Lipao project was set up in 1974

in Narathiwat Province, where

the royal family has a residence,

and striking handbags trimmed

with silver and gold began to

appear prominently among the

Two years later, in order to

coordinate what was by then

becoming a widely dispersed undertaking, SUPPORT was

formally established with

Queen Sirikit as patron and

chairwoman. It included not

only the mudmee and Yan Li-

pao projects but also a wide

assortment of other crafts that

she had come across in her rural

travels. There were handbags,

hats and mats made of jute and

palm leaves in Phetchaburi;

tiny, exquisitely detailed clay

dolls from Ang Thong, near the old capital of Ayutthaya; home-

spun cotton and silk brocade

from the north, as well as fine

embroidery and silver jewelry

fashioned by hill tribes:

nielloware, a traditional special-

ty of Nakhon Si Thammaraj in

The Dusit Thani.

Queen's accessories.

the south; handmade silk artifi-

cial flowers; and perhaps a doz-

Many ancient skills have en-

joyed a profitable revival as a

result, but SUPPORT's primary

aim was not to create full-time

handicraft industries, but rather

to provide rural families with

ways of earning supplementary

income when crops fail or some

other disaster strikes, using tra-

ditional skills and, in most

cases, readily available local materials. This, the Queen rea-

soned, was a more lasting form

of emergency assistance, one

that encouraged people to help themselves rather than rely on

SUPPORT now oversees

over a hundred projects in vil-

lages around the country, offer-

ing courses that range from only

a week or so for simple skills to

more than a year for complex ones like mudmee weaving and

sculpting. Short elementary

courses in certain crafts are held

for children during school vaca-tions. When floods of refugees

spilled into Thailand in the late

1970s and early '80s, special projects were set up in the

camps along the Cambodian and Laotian borders to help

women earn money while

In addition, there are two

multicraft training centers, one

in the compound of Chitrlada

Palace, the royal family's offi-

Very Thai. Very Dusit

tality, verily there is nothing that quite compares with

The Dusit Thani

MEMBER OF DUSIT HOTELS AND RESORTS

For service that preserves traditional Thai hospi-

cial Bangkok residence, and the pose of SUPPORT."

awaiting resettlement.

often erratic government aid.

Queen's Support Boosts Rural Life

Of all the endeavors personally initiated by Queen Sirikit to help the

people of rural Thailand, probably the best known is the Foundation

for the Promotion of Supplementary Occupations and Related

The Queen decided to help.

Mudmee was a craft worth sav-

ing, she felt, both because of its

beauty and because if sales in-

creased it could bring extra in-

come to farm families who of-

ten suffered from severe

droughts and crop failures. One

result of these emergencies was

that many farmers were forced

to sell their land and migrate to

the growing slums of Bangkok in search of work.

zation of farmland and cottage

industries for earning supple-

mentary income. A program in

the far north, originally started

with the King's own funds, in-

troduced new crops and tem-perate-zone fruits for hill tribes

to grow instead of opium, at the

same time bringing medical and educational facilities to tribal

settlements. Another has been

the Royal Rain-Making Project,

under which 14 different chemi-

cal formulas have been devised

for producing rain under vary-

The royal children are equal-

ly active. Crown Prince Maha

Vajiralongkorn takes a particu-

lar interest in rural hospitals,

while Princess Maha Chakri

Sirindhorn assists her father in

collecting information for his

projects, and Princess Chulab-

horn has set up an institute to

Following up on and super-

vising all these efforts has kept

King Bhumibol continuously in

Thailand for more than two de-

cades, while the Queen's rare

trips abroad have been to pro-

mote international sales for her

handicraft project or to receive

international awards like the

Ceres Medal of the UN Food

and Agricultural Organization

honoring her achievements on

is celebrated annually with various

events in the palace, as are the birthdays of the King and the Queen, when public

audiences are held. May 5 honors the day on which the King received his

crown, while a ceremony on Oct. 23 is

held in memory of King Chulalongkorn

(Rama V), the royal grandfather shared

As titular head of the armed forces,

the king presides each December over the Trooping of the Colors, a colorful

event during which the elite Royal Guards pledge their allegiance to him.

The Queen, wearing a scarlet uniform,

accompanies him on this occasion in her

capacity as Colonel-in-Chief of the 21st

Royal Guards Infantry Regiment.
The Royal Ploughing Ceremony, a
Brahman ritual marking the official

start of the rice-planting season that

originated in Ayutthaya, was revived at King Bhumibol's suggestion in 1960 and

is now held annually at Sanam Luang, a large oval-shaped expanse across from the Grand Palace. Symbolic seeds are sown in the field with the aid of buffa-

loes, lustral water is sprinkled and ar-cane rites are performed to predict the

Early in his reign, the King began personally handing out degrees at the

graduation ceremonies of every Thai

university, as well as at the military

academies. The recent growth in num-

ber of such institutions has made it necessary to delegate this responsibility

to other members of the royal family in some cases, but the King still presides

over the ceremonies at Chulalongkorn

and Thammasat universities, and photo-

graphs of the event are among the most treasured of a graduate's possessions. In addition, separately or together, the King and Queen preside over a large

number of other ritual functions, among them the casting of Buddha images at

various monasteries throughout the

country, lighting the funeral pyre at im-

portant cremations, sprinkling lustral

water on honored dignitaries at birthday

and wedding celebrations and receiving

in audience both visiting heads of state

Through such events, the magical

mystery of monarchy is retained along

and officials of the Thai government.

with its innovative modern activities.

forthcoming harvest.

behalf of rural women.

by both.

The Ceremonial Functions

chy by giving it a familiar, human face.

The King and Queen have transformed the Thai monar-

promote scientific research.

ing conditions.

Modern Monarchy Reaches Out

Using her own funds, the

machine-made cloth.

Techniques, popularly known as SUPPORT.

SUPPORT's origins go back to the early 1970s, when Queen in the face of changing fashions and competition from cheaper

Sirikit was traveling regularly

with the King through the

northeast. At most of their stops, she noticed that many of

the women were wearing sa-

rongs made of a particu-

larly handsome variety of

tie-dyed silk known as

mudmee. Subsequent in-

quiry revealed that al-

though the subtly colored

handmade fabric had once

been highly prized in the region

and even in Bangkok, it was

now in danger of disappearing

Continued from Page 7

vivid glimpse of the realities of

rural life and, at the same time,

discovered a way to turn the

monarchy into a relevant mod-

ern institution. They would

bring it into direct contact with

the provincial population and

dedicate themselves to im-

proving conditions at a basic

Today, the King and

Queen and members of

their family - Crown

Prince Maha Vajira-

longkorn, Princess

Maha Chakri Sirind-

Chulabhorn — spend

almost seven months

of the year outside

the capital.

From residences

strategically locat-

ed in each of Thailand's five

major regions, they have visited

all 73 provinces, going by heli-

copter, jeep, boat and, occasion-

ally, on foot to the most remote

villages. Here they have remark-

ably informal meetings with lo-

come more than a thousand

"royally initiated" projects, cov-

ering everything from improved

water supplies and swamp

drainage to more efficient utili-

A significant part of King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit's public role consists of taking part in various ceremonies and

rituals that are deeply rooted in Thai culture and recall the ancient splendor

of the monarchy.

The most solemn and splendid, of

course, was the coronation itself in

1950, held in historic halls of the

Grand Palace built by the King's

ancestors two centuries ago. Clad in traditional dress and seated on an

ornate throne, the King formally re-

ceived the invitation to rule over the kingdom, accepted the jewel-studded

Royal Regalia and pledged to "reign

with righteousness for the benefit and

There are also ceremonies, however, that occur more or less regularly. Three

times a year, for instance, the King and

Queen go to the incredible collection of classic buildings known as the Temple of the Emerald Buddha to preside over

the seasonal changing of robes worn by the little image, the most sacred in all the

kingdom. These

consist of a crown and adornments of gold and precious

stones for the sum-

mer, a covering for

the head and a

gilded monastic robe flecked with

gold for the rainy

months and a shawl of cnamel-

coated solid gold

ple takes part in many other Bud-

dhist occasions as well, such as presenting robes to

monasteries at the

end of the annual

Lenten period and

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. • It was written by William Warren, a longtime resident of Thailand. ● All photos

sponsoring ordination ceremonies. As Upholder of All Religions in Thailand,

however, the King is also concerned

with minority groups and regularly visits

mosques in the predominantly Muslim

April 6, which commemorates the

founding of the Chakri Dynasty in 1782,

provinces of the far south.

by Photobank/Bangkok.

for the winter. The royal cou-

happiness of the Thai people."

Out of such encounters have

cal people.

royal gifts to

The King and Queen

presiding over one of

the many ceremonia

occasions that they

attend in Bangkok

horn and Princess

other on the Chao Phraya River

near the summer palace of Bang

Pa-In. The latter, called the

Bang Sai Folk Arts and Crafts

Center, has become a popular

stop for tourists visiting the ru-

ins of Ayutthaya by road or

river and is a picturesque village

of Thai-style houses, neat gar-

dens and a shop selling local

products. It serves as a perma-

nent home to a number of

needy families selected by the

Queen and her staff for their

skills or willingness to work,

and has a school for some 300

students who receive a daily al-

lowance plus travel expenses,

working materials and extra

Items produced by the pro-

jects and the centers are sold

through a network of royal shops called Chitrlada. There

are four of them in Bangkok

and others in provincial tourist

centers. Besides using the crafts

herself, with all the publicity

value that exposure brings,

Queen Sirikit has also promoted

them on several trips abroad,

most recently in the United

States and Europe last winter,

bringing in orders from several

leading department stores and

"I feel proud that Thais can

still make such beautiful

things," the Queen once said,

"and that doing it will enable

our people to stand on their

own feet. That is the real pur-

specialty shops.

pay for finished crafts.

ETISING SECTION

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DELINER'S 1

MM

Only a few decades ago, the great majority of visitors to Thailand not only entered the country at Bangkok but also remained there for most of their stay.

transportation plus an inmany visitors are giving the capprovincial attractions.

elephant rides through teak for- and canals. ests and treks to remote hilltribe villages. The traditional center of the region is Chiang concerned, famous for its prob-Mai, overlooked by the low lems but not much else. The mountain where the royal family has its northern residence, which can serve as a base for local development projects side trips to such historic towns they have a palace at Sakon as Lamphun and Lampang and Nakhon — and the Tourism also to the national park on Doi Authority of Thailand is now Inthanon, Thailand's highest

Younger travelers who find Chiang Mai too citified these days are going farther into the outside Cambodia, particularly surrounding countryside to Phimai and Phanom Rung, such once-isolated places as both of which date from the Mae Hong Son, a leisurely Shangri-La in a misty valley to the former opium-growing area journalists have dubbed the Golden Triangle, where the borders of Thailand, Burma and Laos meet. The big attraction here is trekking through beautiful scenery and visiting such tribal groups as Hmong, Yao, Lahu and Akha.

Chiang Rai has become the headquarters for discovery of the Triangle in the past few years, with dozens of new hotels, guest houses and trekking agencies, but a number of facilities have gone up right on the Mekong River, offering clear views of all three countries.

Sukhothai, in the north-central region, affords an evocative Hua Hin, the country's oldest glimpse of Thailand's past. A seaside resort. King Rama VII 10-year project by the Thai Fine popularized this former fishing

Today, thanks to improved Arts Department and UNES-CO has restored much of the creased desire to have a more former capital and created the authentically Thai experience, Sukhothai Historical Park, dotted with the remains of imposital the briefest of looks before ing temples and Buddha images heading out for more alluring of haunting beauty. On the occasion of Loy Krathong, the Perhaps the most popular water festival, a dazzling sounddestination is the north, now and-light show is held in the easily accessible by plane, train complex, complete with ancient and tour bus. It offers cooler costumes, music and the ritual weather, a distinctive culture of setting little candlelit, lotusand adventure in the form of shaped boats adrift in ponds

The northeast was long terra incognita as far as tourists were King and Queen drew attention to the region with their many actively promoting its various These include some of the

finest Khmer ruins to be seen period of Angkor Wat and have been carefully restored to their near the Burmese frontier — or former glory. Another, even more spectacular temple, Khao Phra Viharn — technically on Cambodian territory but most easily accessible from the Thai side — is expected to be open to visitors soon. The broad Mekong River that forms the border of Laos is another draw (a bridge linking the two countries has been announced), along with several exuberant annual festivals like the Elephant Roundup held each November in Surin Province and the Candle Festival that marks the beginning of Buddhist Lent during July in Ubon Ratchathani.

Nearer Bangkok, on the west coast of the Gulf of Thailand, is



Phuket, one of Thailand's most popular tourist attractions.

village among the aristocracy when he built a retreat he called Klai Klangwol, "Far From Care," in the 1920s; ironically, he was staying there in 1932 when news came of the revolution that ended the absolute monarchy. Though developed considerably in recent years, Hua Hin still has a restful, laidback atmosphere very different from that of Pattaya, its rowdy

rival across the gulf. (The royal

family still goes frequently to

Klai Klangwol, using it as a base to oversee area projects.) The long southern peninsula that extends down to Malaysia is fast overtaking the north as a choice destination, mainly among visitors in search of the perfect combination of sun, sea and serenity. Although a railway was built through the region as long ago as the 1920s. good roads and regular plane

tively recent years. The island of Phuket, off the west coast in the Andaman Sea, was pioneered by intrepid backpackers in the '70s. With more than a dozen picture-postcard

service have come only in rela-

beaches, each separated by dramatic rocky outcrops, it offered the ultimate in escapist fantasy; an added lure was nearby Phang Nga Bay, where hundreds of jungle-clad limestone precipices rise sheer from the sea, as well as a number of even more isolated offshore islands.

Mass tourism was quick to follow, with the result that Phuket's primitive, thatched-roofed accommodations have been largely replaced by luxury hotels and bungalow complexes. and a new international airport handles charter flights direct from Europe and Australia. A surprising amount of the old

serenity still remains, however. Die-hard escapists, meanwhile, have found new beauty spots in the region: Krabi, for example, not far from Phang Nga Bay, and, on the other side of the peninsula, the island of Koh Samui in the Gulf of Thailand.

Koh Samui is being hailed as the new Phuket, with an air link to Bangkok and the inevitable upmarket facilities beginning to

## The Environmental Queen

Speaking a few years ago at a dinner held in honor of Prince Philip, chairman of the World Wildlife Fund, Queen Sirikit expressed her views firmly. "It must not be recorded in history that our generation was responsible for the destruction of all our forests and wild animals," she said. "They are part of our heritage. They belong here and have as much right to exist as we do."

Thailand's environment, like that of the King's, has come from direct experience. When the couple came to the throne four decades ago, about 60 per-cent of their kingdom was covered by forest, through which roamed wild elephants, gaur and tigers; even an occasional group of kouprey, or wild cattle, could be found in some sparsely settled areas.

Today, as their regular trips through the countryside reveal all too starkly, the forest cover has shrunk to 20 percent and wildlife has become rare outside national parks and preserves. The kouprey has disappeared entirely, now seen only as the logo of the Wildlife Fund Thailand, of which the Queen serves as patron and active supporter.

Stirred by this disquieting evidence, both the King and Queen became dedicated 'green" advocates long before most of their subjects were aware of any sense of urgency. Over the years, they have become involved in numerous environmental projects throughout the country and regularly give voice to their concern. On the occasion of his birthday in 1990, for example, the King gave an audience of some 6,000 well-wishers a long speech on air pollution, the greenhouse effect and other somber subjects.

One of the largest of the royal efforts is Phu Khico Wildlife Preservation Zone, a 1,560square-kilometer tract in the northeastern province of Chaiyaphum. This was created in 1972 after Thai newspapers reported the killing of a rare Sumatran rhinoceros in the densely forested area, the third such incident in a relatively short time. The first years saw a series of clashes between the Royal Forestry Department and hunters, loggers and farmers who had settled in the area; real progress did not begin until

King and Queen initiated a multifaceted effort to make Phu Khieo a model for similar projects elsewhere.

Their proposal was not merely to conserve the remaining wildlife in the forest but also to replenish it through captive breeding of endangered species and releasing them back into the wild. At the same time, the Queen's SUPPORT foundation began training villagers to earn supplementary income by producing crafts, a research and study center was set up, and educational programs stressed the importance of the sanctuary as a key watershed area to the people living in and around it.

In December 1987, to mark Thailand's first Wildlife Freedom Day, the first captive-bred stock — 70 mammals and 320 birds — was released into the sanctuary. At the same time, some 4,000 former hunters in the area took a solemn vow never to hunt or poach again.

In the words of a recent study by the United Nations Environmental Program, Phu Khieo is 'aimed at maintaining a national heritage for the people, future generations of whom may otherwise come to think that the habitats of tigers and elephants are cages and pens in department stores or in tourist attractions on the fringes of metropolitan Bangkok.'

On Mannai Island, off the coast of the southern peninsula. the Queen has started another project on behalf of the giant sea turtle, whose numbers were being decimated because of the demand for their eggs, meat and shells. She worked with the govemment's fishery department to set up a hatchery and ponds where young turtles could be reared until they were ready for the sea, and she personally donated 200 turtles to start the

operation. Birdlife constitutes one of

The Queen's concern about nearly a decade later, when the Thailand's richest natural resources, with nearly 950 different species identified so far. The Queen has sought to increase public appreciation at the Bang Sai Bird Park, near her SUP-PORT Center on the Chao Phraya River, where a huge aviary covering 160 hectares has become home to over 100 species of birds. Trees, a waterfall and a stream add to the natural atmosphere of the park, the first of its kind in the country.

By a somewhat roundabout route, the Queen has given a new start in Thailand to one species, a large wading bird known as the Eastern Saurus Crane. Fifty years ago. it was common in Thai swamps, but hunting and drainage had such a dire effect that by 1960 it had disappeared entirely.

It survived in other places, however, including northern Australia, where a world authority on cranes. George Archibald, found a number of them in the early 1980s. The Queen gave full support to his suggestion that some be reintro-duced into Thailand. Six Australian chicks were raised at the International Crane Foundstion in Wisconsin and then, in 1984, flown to the Bang Phra-Non-Hunting Area of Chon-buri Province, where they were formally presented to the Queen for release.

One of the project officers remarked at the time, "As these birds are the Queen's property. who will dare harm them?" The significance of Queen Sirikit's involvement in environmental matters lies in that comment. Given the immense respect the King and Queen command at all levels of Thai society, any concern they express inevitably reaches a wide public and is translated into action.

By supporting Thailand's forests and wildlife, the Queen is setting an example for both present and future generations.

#### Shopping for Thai Handicrafts Visitors in search of bargains will seek out the traditional crafts for which Thailand has long been famous and which still offer countless opportunities. The most celebrated Thai craft is undoubtedly the country's lustrous silk, an ancient art that underwent

a spectacular revival just after World War II, thanks in large part to an American named Jim Thompson, and is now in demand all over the world. In addition to older varieties, like the northeastern mudmee ikat popularized by the Queen, there are up-todate weaves and prints for both fashion and home furnishings, sold in hun-dreds of shops in Bangkok and elsewhere.

Another good buy is supple, handwoven Thai cotton, a specialty of the north and northeast, less expensive than silk but available in many of the same weights and patterns at better shops.

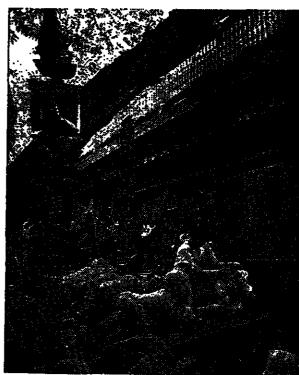
For at least 700 years, the Thais have been gifted workers in metal, as shown by the huge images produced in the first capital of Sukhothai. Bronze tableware and accessories, coated with gleaming brass, are especially popular with visitors looking for something both practical and characteristic of the country. Of more recent inspiration are larger decora-

tive bronze objects --animals and abstract forms — that in Thailand cost a fraction of the prices they command in design centers abroad.

Another art that goes back to Sukhothai is the production of fine ceramics. Sea-green celadon is available in everything from dinner plates to lamp bases, as are faithful but inexpensive replicas of Chinese blue-and-white export ware. A good place to buy the latter is the Weekend Market held every Saturday and Sunday at Chatuchak Park.

Artificial flowers, plants and even full-sized trees made in Thailand have captured a sizable share of the world market. On-thescene prices, needless to say, are far lower, even at large Bangkok department stores where entire sections are devoted to such goods.

The kingdom mines a variety of native precious and semiprecious stones, particularly sapphires and rubies, but only in the past few decades has it become noted as a place to buy cut gems from elsewhere along with beautifully crafted jewelry. In 1977, the gov-



Perennial favorite: wood carvings from Chiang Mai.

ernment abolished import duties on loose stones, which means that gems can be brought for cutting from as far afield as South

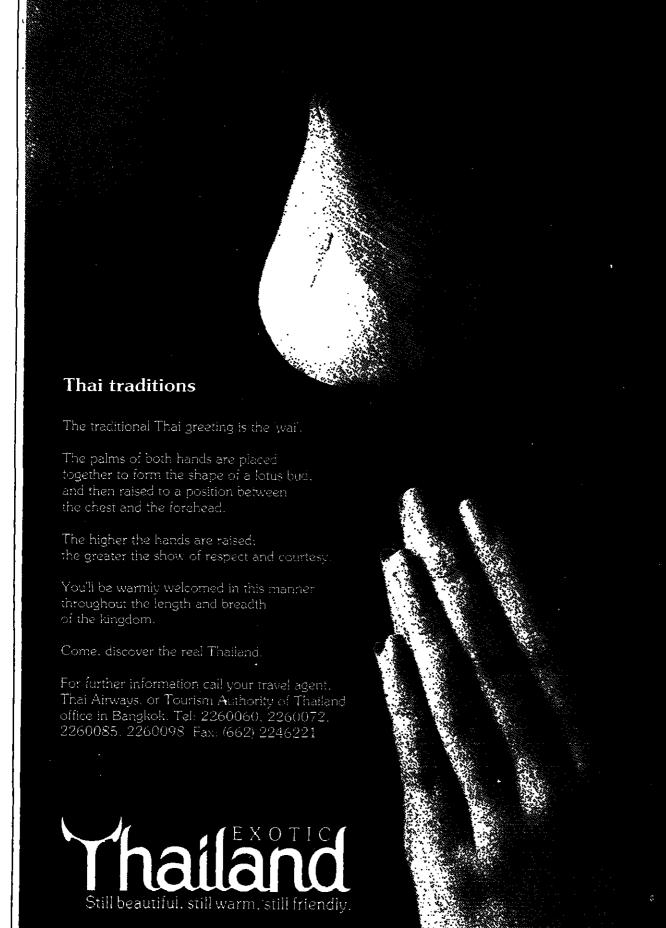
The country now has an estimated 100,000 skilled gem cutters, a gemological institute and countless goldsmiths and designers. Last year, the gem and jewelry export business ranked as the second-largest earner of foreign exchange, even exceeding the traditional rice trade.

Thai law prohibits the export of certain antiques without a permit, but there are still many bargains to be found in the craft category, among them old textiles and baskets, silverware, furniture and items from neighboring Burma, Laos and Cambodia. A thriving industry producing "instant antiques" has sprung up, especially in the north, confusing some tourists, but these are equally desirable as decorative objects, providing the price is right.

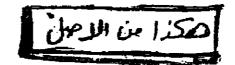
Chiang Mai ranks as the leading source of traditional handicrafts, though its products are widely available not only in Bangkok but also in such re-sorts as Phuket in the far south. Wood carvings produced by local artisans are a perennial favorite, espe-cially fanciful animals and ornate frames, while other well-known crafts include lacquer ware, silver, embroidered textiles, terracotta and hand-painted paper parasols. Tribal groups from surrounding hills also make a wide variety of distinctive crafts.

The northern city of

In addition to the Weekend Market, Chiang Mai's Night Baznar and innumerable private shops, good places to find high-quality crafts include the Chitrlada outlets: the government-owned Narayana Phand on Rajadamri Road in Bangkok, where a wide selection of local products has been assembled from various regions; and the River City Shopping Center.



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### **AMERICAN TOPICS**

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#### A Test to Forecast Chances of Divorce

Psychologists at the Universty of Washington in Seattle say they have devised a simple interview that will predict 94 times out of 100 which couples will still be married four years later, even newlyweds. They said the test could be used by counselors or clergymen, or by couples themselves.

Hosband and wife are asked how they met, courted and decided to marry; their philosophy of what makes a marriage work, and how theirs has changed over the years. The researchers are less interested in the answers than in how the couple express themselves. The main criteria included:

• Affection and expansiveness toward the spouse, or, conversely, negativity or vagueness. "We-ness" versus separate-

Volatility, or intensity of feelings when dealing with con-

• Pride, or lack of it, in getting through hard times in the

#### Short Takes

An \$800 wheelchair with four fat tires like a done buggy allows disabled people to navigate beaches. The chair was invented by Mike Hensler, 42, a Daytona Beach, Florida, lifeguard. He said he had built 70 of the chairs since last year, mostly for sale to resort operators, who make them available to disabled visi-

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#### Appalachian Trail **Not for Everybody**

The Appalachian Trail stretches 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) from Georgia to Maine, through a network of public forests and parks. Hiking the entire trail takes months. David M. Ritchey of Alexandria, Virginia, planned to walk only 100 miles of it, but concedes in a Washington Post article that even this was overambitious during the summer.

"Extraordinary stamina is required for carrying heavy loads over a snaking dipping oppressive trail," he recalls. Your gear and the food needed to sustain you for five days at the rate you'll burn calories will equal one-fourth (or more) of your body weight"

He adds, Big flies, gnats, mosquitoes, ticks and chiggers constantly seek your sweetest spots of flesh. Slathering on more bug juice to repel them adds to the malodorous scum accreting on your skin."

The nights aren't much fun, either. Hikers are "denied a campfire by law and the unending heat, denied the comfort of its dancing yellow light that beats back prowling animals and grotesque shadows." In brief, as the title of Mr. Ritchey's article put it, "This trail can take a hike."

Arthur Highee



HEADING BACK TO SMOLENSK — Russian troops loading furniture on trucks in Dresden on Tuesday as part of the withdrawal of 45,000 soldiers of the 1st Tank Division from Saxony to the Smolensk area. Each family is allotted one container for its possessions.

## Kabul Battle Rages, And Jets Join Fight

ISLAMABAD — A dissident mujahidin group pounded Kabul with rocket fire again Tuesday while pro-government forces used air power against the rebels outside Kabul, Afghan sources said.

An overnight hall ended when the hard-line Islamic Party launched another round of heavy rocket fire on the capital, the guerrilla sources said by telephone from Peshawar, a Pakistani border town.

Government planes flew over the city, bombing rocket positions of the Islamic guerrillas in Logar, to the south of Kabul, the sources

Government forces seized at least one rocket brigade captured by the guerrillas under Gulbuddin Hekmatyar last April, when the Communist government in Kabul collapsed, the sources said.

Troops loyal to Defense Minister Ahmed Shah Masood also captured the Kabul residence of Prime Minister Abdol Saboor Farid, who is Mr. Hekmatyar's nominee to the three-month-old Islamic governvisiting Tehran.

Mr. Hekmatvar, one of several mujahidin pariners in the interim coalition, stepped up sporadic bombardment of Kabul last week, forcing the capital's airport to

More than 1,000 people have been killed or wounded in the city since the offensive began on Monday. Kabul was hit by more than 650 rockets in the first 90 minutes

Mr. Hekmatyar has refused to cooperate fully with President Burhanuddin Rabbani until a group of formerly Communist Uzbek militia withdraws from the city. Heavy fighting was raging be-tween the powerful Uzbek militia

and Mr. Hekmatyar's forces about 10 miles (16 kilometers) outside Kabul in Hod Khel, near the Military University, the sources said.

Kabul was under virtual siege, with only tanks moving in the streets. "A curfew-like situation

#### CRACK: A Pistol Shot Ends Torment of a 'Crack Mother' in New York

(Continued from page 1)

the shooting occurred. "I never meant to kill that kid," she said.

"That was my only daughter," she added. "I ain't going to have more children. I'm 68 years old and I'm never going to have any more kids." After the shooting, Mrs. Hutson made a videotape confession, and prosecutors took the highly musual step of having her released on her own recognizance on a second-degree murder charge. The case is to go to a grand jury. Detective James Gibbons of the 113th Precinct said she appeared both grief-stricken and

relieved after the shooting. "They were very close at one point and seeing a mother that age, well, even as a cop you feel for her," Mr. Gibbons said. "Of course, from a cop's point of view you also have a person who was shot dead."

Friends and neighbors described Mrs. Hutson, a retired accounts clerk for the Postal Service, as a devoted mother who had given too much. She ran out of patience, they said, with her daughter's lies, robberies and demands for

Neighbors described the daughter as a longtime drug abuser who took advantage of her mother at every turn. Several stays in drugtreatment centers were to no avail during her eight-year use of crack, but the mother had

hope.
"I did all I could to save her," she said. "I didn't just decide to kill her." Addicts often prey on their relatives, but crack has made the problem particularly diffi-

"Crack is fraught with more paranoia and psychosis and more violence than most other drugs," said Dr. Robert Millman, director of the drug and alcohol abuse program at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

Since the shooting, neighbors, friends and colleagues from the post office rallied to Mrs. Hutson's support, and a stream of visitors arrived at her one-story white-shingle house in Jamaica, Queens -a tree-lined block of mostly

to help prepare for the wake and funeral. "Her danghter broke into her house two or three times that I know of," said Valerie Linton, a friend and neighbor who brought over baked chicken and macaroni and cheese. "She stole everything, cameras, a VCR, anything she could find, but Daisy never complained. She just loved her daughter so much."

single- and two-story bomes with neat lawns -

Renee Hutson was once a healthy woman weighing 160 pounds (72 kilograms), but she wasted away to 90 pounds over a few years. She kept her hair short. Before she began using drugs, she was quick to laugh and loved shop-ping, her mother said. She had a stable life and had worked for years as a medical supply clerk

m a chemical laboratory.

"Oh, my baby loved clothes," Mrs. Hutson said. "It was nothing for her to go out and buy a \$300 suit. She always looked good."

The mother and daughter resembled each other and were almost inseparable during those years. That closeness changed after Renee used crack for the first time while attending a party in Harlem, Mrs. Hutson said. "She had a couple hundred dollars with her

that night," Mrs. Hutson said. "She told me, 'Ma, I spent all of my money that night.' From then on, she just went down." She started selling her clothes, jewelry and furniture to support her habit. Mrs. Hutson looked down at her outstretched left hand and

pointed to a diamond ring. "I paid \$1,500 for this one-and-a-half-carat ring years ago," Mrs. Hutson said. "I bought Renee one too. But she sold hers for \$50 to buy said.

crack. Everything I bought for me, I bought for

As their relations deteriorated, Mrs. Hutson obtained a court order of protection, forbidding the daughter to enter her house. She even began proceedings to oust her daughter from a small bungalow bought for her 18 years before, fearing the place might be seized in a drug

On Aug. 4, the daughter rang the bell of her grandmother's apartment, where Mrs. Hutson was caring for the 91-year-old woman. The daughter is said to have told Mrs. Hutson she needed money to pay drug dealers who were after her. When Mrs. Hutson refused, her daughter became abusive. Mrs. Hutson called the police, but Renee was gone by the time they

That afternoon, she returned, pushed her way into the apartment and renewed her de-mands. This time she had bruises on her face. She told her mother that the drug dealer had hit her. Mrs. Hutson told her to wait outside and again dialed for the police. But the police declined to arrest her for

violation of the protection order, saying it ap-plied only to Mrs. Hutson's house on Inwood Street. Mrs. Hutson then told them there was a warrant out for her daughter's arrest. "They told her they weren't the warrant squad," said Wellesley Blackburn, a neighbor

At 4 P.M., Rence called her mother at the personal ties with Chancellor Helgrandmother's apartment with more threats. "That was it for me," the mother recounted.

"She said, 'Ma, they're going to beat me again and then they're going to come over here and get you and Grandma." "I went to get my gun and, I'll be damned, I over its monetary policy to the Gerwent over there and shot her," Mrs. Hutson mans.

#### MAJOR: Critics Assail 'Passivity'

(Continued from page 1)

But trouble started even before

member nations ratify it.

month for agreeing with his European Community colleagues to a minimum rate of value added tax.

the levy on all goods and services in the European Community, of 15

percent. Britain's rate is already

countries from undercutting "ex-

pensive" ones when the last inter-

nal European tariff harriers come

down at the end of the year. But

Mr. Lamont was accused in the

press of having surrendered one

more sovereign British prerogative

over taxes to his European col-

The idea was to prevent "cheap"

higher, at 17.5 percent.

as he put it the day after he came to power in November 1990.

Britain's turn at the helm began, when Danish voters in early June rejected the treaty on European monetary and political union signed in Maastricht in December. Since then, Mr. Major has had to

withdraw ratification of the treaty from the British parliamentary agenda for fear that the Thatcherite anti-European wing of his own party might attract enough support to sink the accord before final passage. Originally the government saw no problems in ratifying the Maastricht treaty by the end of the year; recently, Mr. Major conceded that it might not happen until next year, assuming French voters do not kill it by rejecting it in a referendum on Sept. 20.

As it stands, the treaty, which lays the framework for a common currency by the end of the decade, cannot go into effect until all 12

In the sour political mood of August, even Mr. Major's close mut Kohl of Germany have been cited as evidence of his passivity; Britain, the conservative magazine The Spectator argued earlier this month, has surrendered control

Mr. Lamont came under fire last

## A 'Star War' Rift

Holds Up Funds Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON - The Senate has apparently abandoned a military spending authorization bill for fiscal year 1993 in a dispute over efforts to cut funds for the Strategic Defense Initiative missile defense

The decision to shelve the bill could mean that the Pentagon may be forced to settle for less money than it has requested for some programs. Congress is required by law to pass an authorization bill before it can appropriate funds. How lawmakers will resolve the problem is

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## NEW EUROPEAN SECURITY:

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Rome, October 22-23, 1992

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**OCTOBER 23** 

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OPENING KEYNOTE ADDRESS Giuliano Amato, Prime Minister, Italy

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The New Geopolitics of Europe Zbigniew Brzezinski, Counselor, Center for Strategic and International Studies and Professor, Johns Hopkins

Security in Eastern Europe After the Soviet Union Jiri Dienstbier, former Minister for Foreign Affairs. Czech & Slovak Federal Republic North-South Relations in the Mediterranean: A New

Menace? Javier Perez de Cuellar, former Secretary General, United Nations

### **NEW STRATEGIES FOR STABILITY**

The Search for a Model of Crisis Management: Yugoslavia as a Test Case Gianni de Michelis, former Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Moderator: Arrigo Levi, Columnist, Comiere della Sera

Guest Speaker: Salvo Ando, Minister of Defense. Italy EUROPEAN SECURITY & DOMESTIC CONSENSUS Moderator: Luigi Caligaris, Defense Correspondent,

The Contribution of NATO in the Search for European

General John M Shallkashvill, Supreme Allied Com-

New Instruments for Collective Security: Efforts to

Francois Heisbourg, Director, The International Insti-

Coordinate NATO, the CSCE, the UN and WEU

Willy Brandt, former Chancellor, West Germany After the Soviet Union Alexander Yakovlev, former Advisor to Mikhail Gor-

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#### Vying For The World Exports: Thailand's Export Promotion Drive

Walk through a supermarket in Abu Dhabi, packaged foods from Thailand can be found on almost every aisle. Pick up garments in department stores across the U.S., again the made in Thailand label. Examine branded electronic products in Japan and Europe, at the least, some of the components will come from Thailand.

Thailand's solid reputation began with an outstanding performance as an agricultural producer. Its exports have maintained one of the world's highest growth rates over the past four years, averaging almost 25%. Exports in 1991 totalled more than US\$ 28 billion making Thailand the world's 25th largest exporter. While export growth should slow during 1992 in response to global economic conditions, projections still see a respectable increase to roughly \$ 34 billion.

The key to Thailand's export growth has been the country's aggressive policy to diversify its export base over the past decade. Farm shipments have dropped from 68% of total exports to 17%. Today Thailand sells abroad more textiles, computers and components, integrated circuits and jewelry than rice, its traditional export mainstay.

The Director- General of the Department of Export Promotion, Oranui Osatananda, is confident about the continued strong growth of exports despite the negative image left by the May tragedy. The reason is simple: production was not affected and exporters have been able to meet their delivery deadlines while maintaining quality. "We have not been affected directly by the May incident," Oranuj says,"We are affected only by the competitiveness of the product itself."

However, while basically confident, Oranuj also warns, "At this point we cannot be complacent. We are at the edge. There is more world competition. We have to adjust, improve our products without adding to the cost. This involves the use of more hi-tech equipment in production so that we can increase quality even more."

It is here that the role of the DEP grows in importance. It is the Thai government's designated export promotion agency, under the Ministry of Commerce and, thus, is responsible for advising the government on all matters relating to promoting export efficiency. Overseas, the DEP operates through its own network, through Thai Trade Centers in Europe, America, Australia, Japan and Hong Kong as well as through Commercial Counsellors' offices.

#### Confidence: How Others View Us Today

are the views of two: Monsanto and Citicorp

largely by the strength of our local Thai organization. Our positive experience there has convinced us of the desirability of making a major investment in performance plastics in Thailand to serve our customers in the Southern Asia/China region.

that the resiliency of the Thai people, the favourable Thai climate for foreign investments, our strong local partner and Thailand's. H.M. The Queen's Birthday: The whole Nation rejoices.

The year of 1992 in Thailand has taken on an especial meaning for the people of Thailand as they celebrate the 60th birthday of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit.

The Thai calendar is divided into cycles of 12 years each. The completion of the fifth cycle is considered a most auspicious occasion, and the nation has thrown itself whole-heartedly into marking the event.

Across the country communities have staged a variety of shows, dinners, dances and festivals to share the birthday, and also to raise money for the many charities which the Queen graciously supports.

Queen Sirikit's romance with the country, and with the monarchy, goes back to the Spring of 1948 where the meeting of a young couple proved to be the opening chapter of a story that has captured the hearts of millions of people over the past four dec-

Twenty-one year old Crown Prince Bhumibol Adulyadej was enjoying a break from his engineering studies in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Seventeen-year-old Mom Rajawongse Sirikit Kitiyakara, meanwhile, was studying advanced music and languages, subjects which she began two years earlier in London where her diplomat father was stationed.

The couple got on rather well from the beginning, with their common interests, notably music, and close family links, helping foster the relationship...

Later that year the Crown prince was involved in a serious motor car accident in Switzerland, and the young M.R. Sirikit and her mother travelled to be at his bedside. During his long convalescence the pair grew even closer, and on July 19, 1949, their engagement was announced.

M.R.Sirikit Kitiyakara's father, HRH Prince Chandaburi Suranath, who was a descendant of King Chulalongkorn, was posted to London with the diplomatic corps after World War II, and his daughter joined him there, and later in Paris, where her destiny was to be so dramatically changed.

The year 1950 will always be remembered in Thailand for the Royal marriage ceremony which was performed by H.M. Queen Sawang Wattana, Royal Grandmother of the King, and local reports cited thousands of people flooding the capital in spontaneous festivity; "A grand and memorable occasion for the whole nation."

All agreed that the new Queen - "radiantly beautiful" was everything a nation could want and more.

Five days after the marriage, the Coronation of the King, now

officially Rama IX, took place, while at a parallel ceremony, Mom Rachawongse Sirikit was becoming Queen.

Forty-two years after the hectic days of 1950. Thailand prepares once again to stage a grand and memorable occasion" on August 12, both for the Queen's birthday, and for national Mothers' Day, which has been proclaimed in Her Majesty's honor as the Symbol of Motherhood.

In an interview some years ago Her Majesty Queen Sirikit was asked about the extent to which His Majesty the King has encouraged her to devote so much of her time to improving the welfare of her people. Smiling softly, the Queen responded;" He didn't encourage me at all - he ordered me. He said he would look after the land and I must look after their families". Queen Sirikit speaking of her husband the King, "It changed my life."

Indeed, Her Majesty the Queen's life was changed, but in the process she has also changed thousands of lives for the better through her steadfast commitment to welfare programmes.

Her Majesty's untiring efforts have won her the recognition not only of the people of Thailand but the world community, which has honored her with a number of prestigious

One of the hallmarks of their majesties has been their untiring tours across the length and breadth of Thailand.

The journeys began during the early days of the reign, and continue to this day with the Royal couple sometimes spending as much as 8 months of the year

working from their four Royal

residences outside Bangkok.

In 1976 the Queen set up the Foundation for Promotion of Supplementary Occupations and Related Techniques (SUPPORT) with an initial and personal donation of 3,500,000 Baht and ptivate donations.

Its main objectives are train low-income farming families to earn extra money through folk arts and craft, and it now has more than 35 centers around the country, involving 200 villages and 9,000 artisans employed in various projects.

#### Entrepreneurship: The key To Economic Strength

As in every agrarian society, in the beginning there were landlords and peasants. These were leavened in Thailand's case during the late 19th century by an influx of Chinese, who gradually assimilated, becoming the intermediaries who facilitated the country's development.

Spurred on by a private sector that was quick to see opportunities and seize upon them, Thailand's economy blossomed and, in doing so, spawned a succession of sprawling conglomerates. Most shared the same dynastic beginnings - a strong, self-made entrepreneurial leader, whose skill and will-power drove the group to the

#### Corporate Dynasts

These business dynasties prospered. In 1970, thirty-six were listed as Thailand's most powerful commercial groups, according to Wall Street economist and project analyst Peter Beal. They were to remain, as Beal put it, "unique and supreme", until the 1980's when a new element came on the scene the returned overseas-educated technocrats and managers, many of

whom were graduates of the top universities and technical schools in the United States and Europe.

Parallel to the rise of these Sino-Thai dynasties was the founding at the royal initiative of the Siam Commercial bank and the Siam cement Group. Both today are credited as being leaders in management technology, integrity and profitability. A training ground for technocrats and entrepreneurs, along with some of the more efficient state enterprises - such as the **Electricity Generating Authority** of Thailand and the Petroleum Authority of Thailand - they have helped build a pool of managerial

#### The '80's Generation

In the 1980's, however, the face of entrepreneurship in Thailand began to change dramatically.

Economic reform under Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda brought about not only growth, but a dramatic opening of business opportunity as Thailand began its steady climb up the economic ladder. This proved irresistible for overseas-educated young Thai

business men and business women. Here are just two examples...

Korn Chatikavanij, 28, Managing Director of Jardine Fleming Thanakom Securities, has just about everything going for him. Educated at Winchester College and Oxford, with two and half years at S.G. Warburg Merchant Bank in London, Korn says about his return to Thailand, "Right place, right time, in one of the most exciting environments in the world" The Thai Stock Exchange he calls, "a big plate for steak" and Thailand,"the country of the fu-

Watanan Suthwartnarueput, 31, takes fame in her stride. As Thailand's "first and only securities representative", she opened up James Capel (Far East) Ltd's Bangkok office in 1987 and recently did the same for S.G. Warburg. "Nan" says her worldwide education as an ambassador's daughter - that saw her graduate from the Fletcher

School of Diplomacy and join the Banker's Trust executive training program - was exactly the right background for what she is doing

"I came back to Thailand in 1985, just before the economic turnaround, so I could see it all happen." she remarks" yes, there may be rough spots ahead, but if we make the right internal adjustments, things won't go wrong."

#### Implication For Growth

The effervescence experienced in the private sector since 1987 has carried over into every sector of the economy. Private sector entrepreneurship has raised expectations, increased performance standards and helped people the governmental reforms that promise to launch Thailand's fullfledged economic take-off in the 1990s.

Self-serving, money-losing state enterprises and companies that no longer measure up are being phased out or revitalized. The future emphasis now is on pulling together and this challenge is being met successfully by astute well-managed public companies, such as the Siam Cement Group, and progressive financial institutions like the Syam Commercial Bank.

There are many international investors in Thailand. These

"Monsanto has a 40-year history of growth in Thailand driven

"Despite recent political events, Monsanto remains confident

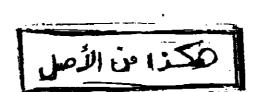
central location in Southeast Asia will prove this investment to be a creased consumer spending by a growing transfer that the prudent and productive decision."

Earle H. Harbison, Jr.

President and Chief Operating Officer Monsanto Company

"Because of sound fundamentals, the outlook for Thailand's economy over the near and long term remains good. Continued steady growth in the trading, manufacturing and service sectors, coupled with the additional stimuli provided by infrastructure investments and in-

produce annual real GDP growns in the ch next five years. Such growth will be the diversity and improved resilience. The non; and market-opening magazines in nave helped improve what was the investment thaste. These are The bend's competitiveness and



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### Economic Outlook: Moving Up The Ladder



H.E.. The Prime Minister: A Special Interview

A former diplomat and businessman, Cambridgeeducated Anand Panyarachun has been called "Thailand's reluctant trustee". Twice he has been asked to head governments after extraordinary events. Twice he has accepted - first after a military coup in 1991 and again after the May tragedy. Although he disdains the image of being a white knight, both times he has surprised the country and disarmed the critics with his sense of vision, his determination and his patriotism.

His present government, called Anand II in the Thai way, has as its central mission the holding of free and fair elections on September 13, 1992, and is expected to resign once a new government is formed. Here is an edited summary of an interview conducted in July.

The Aftermath of Tragedy

The most immediate consequence of the events in May was not the negative image projected abroad. As far as the Thai people were concerned there was a deep sense of disillusionment, frustration and hopelessness. What saved the day was the King's "intervention" which brought together the two leaders of the opposing forces, right in the middle of the crisis and in full view of the entire nation. The physical violence virtually stopped and there was a universal sense of relief. That was the beginning of a very long mending process.

When I was appointed Prime Minister, there was another period of general relief. I'm a beneficiary of that and I set my mind to try to restore first of all a sense of self-confidence in the Thai people, because if the Thai people do not believe in themselves and in the furure of Thailand, it doesn't

matter how many millions you spend on public relations or advertising, you won't achieve what you set out to do.



H.E.Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun

Democratic Development

I hold the belief that democracy is a bad system, but there is none better, as Winston Churchill said. I believe in the ndamental right of people to

choose their own representatives. My personal interest is to see that right is preserved and is exercised by the voters. I have no way and I have no wish to tell them who to vote for.

ADVERTISEMENT

#### The September Election

I am quite sure the results of the forthcoming election will be better than the last one. How much better I do not know. We still have time to conduct a democratic campaign. The events in May have become a catalyst. Definitely political awareness and consciousness have been raised. The momentum is there and more and more people will begin to appreciate the difference between "good" elected representatives and not so good."

This year you see a radical change in the attitudes of the people. More and more people are prepared to get involved in the political process.

#### The Next Parliament

The majority of the old faces will be returned. But in the different social and political environment that has been brought about by the events of May and by the accumulated changes that have taken place in our society in the last ten years, even the old faces will have to conduct themselves better in the next Parliament.

#### Political Stability in Thailand

When you talk about political stability - and this a belief I have held for a number of years those who know Thailand also know that in the past 40 years we might have had 15 or 17 coups and 16 or 17 constitutions, and fected by these changes.

The type of changes which occurred were mainly cosmetic changes of individuals. But there was hardly any interruption of a market direction in our economic and financial policies.

Moreover, the bureaucracy was there in times of crisis to carry the flag. Politicians and military figures came and went, but they were not material to what was a rather stable process of gradual economic improvement, a gradual orientation of our economy to international markets and a gradual orientation to more political freedom.

"In total we will have had 18 months of formulation, enactment and consolidation of policies."

#### Anand I and Policy Stability

In total we will have had 18 months of formulation, enactment and consolidation of policies and measures. I do not see how anyone is going to reverse that, even if he wanted to.

Why? Because if you look at all our political parties there are no major differences in their economic orientation. None of our political parties has come and said that if they were in power they would adopt policies different from what has been going on before.

We made a concrete beginning of the process of modernizing our economy to prepare ourselves to be competitive in the international marketplace. We convinced our people of the need and desirability of integrating our

### **Business Analysis:** The End of Complacency

The events of May shattered many illusions - Thai as well as foreign. Inevitably reaction will set in. As tourism receipts wilt, and foreign investment continues the decline begun a few years back and real growth rates slow, contrarian thought will reign supreme for a brief moment and Thailand - once touted as the next newly industrialized economy (NIE) - will become the also-ran of the '90s.

Balance will return - almost certainly by '94, if not before. By then bargain-hungry tourists will be revelling one of the world's premier destinations. Foreign investment flows - which have as much to do with home market economics as Thailand's attractiveness - should again be increasing.

What will be different, one hopes, is that complacency will have been driven from the Thai marketplace - complacency both for foreign business and especially the Thai people, who tended to take for granted their cycle of coup and politics as usual.

#### A Hurdle To Clear

You cannot have massive, rapid social and economic change without some political tension. Every successful economy in East and Southeast Asia, consequently, has a major political hurdle to overcome in the next ten to fifteen years. The confrontation in May

between the armed forces and largely middle class demonstrators was a signal which should not be

In that sense, Thailand has been fortunate, despite the tragic loss of life in May, that it has an opportunity to clear its hurdle early - when the task is comparatively easy.

The stage has been set by the two Anand governments. Their reforms have significantly dismantled the remaining structure of state monopolies and state enterprises, long political prizes in the tussle between civilian and military regimes. As one sage Thai observes, the freer the economy, the freer the political system can be.

Thailand's success, of course, may not at first be easily discernible. That politics tend to seem messy to outsiders, according to Bankers Trust's Asian expert William H. Overholt - messy because they are competitive and diverse. Yet they are also efficient.

#### The Base Of Stability

Thailand is inherently politically stable. More than a decade ago the then U.S. Ambassador, Morton Ambramowitz, called it the most stable country in Southeast Asia - and that logic remains true today.

The King, the monarchy, the bureaucracy, these are the country's traditional anchors. Politicians and generals might come and go, coalitions form and reform, but the fundamental stability of the political system has remained and with it policy con-

In the 1980s the emergence of a broad-based private sector added another element of stability. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, a military man by background, did not understand business and opened a dialogue with the private sector. Fulfilling the dream of a Thailand, Inc., this

"We have not yet really begun to enjoy the benefits of the Anand I reforms,"

dialogue grew. The government proved so responsive that by the end of Prem's tenure, business leaders say, they no longer had any specific complaints.

The dialogue continues. It has been institutionalized and extended to the provincial level. Beyond that, however, businessmen are more inclined than ever to take the next step and enter the political arena.

The end of complacency is just as important in the economy. Thailand will graduate to be a NIE in the '90s. But NIE status now is a moving target, defined differently in each market. Thailand's experience will be different from Korea or Taiwan, Hong Kong or Singapore. It must move much faster to identify niches of comparative advantage as southern China - and later is ASEAN neighbors Malaysia and Indonesia - follow the same track

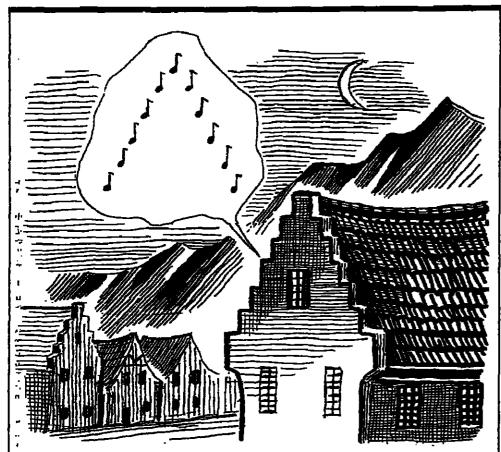
The work of the two Anand governments, however, gives Thailand an enormous advantage. Economically, the country has cleared the desks far more effectively than many realize.

"We have not yet really begun to enjoy the benefits of the Anand I reforms," remarks Siam Cement Vice President Pramon Sutivong: "the cost of doing business in Thailand is going to be much less. Setting up a factory is now very easy."

This special supplement has been made possible by the generous co-operation of the following concerns:

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"The workshop wasn't much help, and we realized people needed a book like ours," Maddison

said, during an interview when both singers were

passing through Berlin.

Both women did get jobs for the 1991-92 season as a result of their late-1990 tour. The book ends

with three glowing "East Germany audition sto-

ries," two by the authors, suggesting golden oppor-

As it happened, the two singers had rather different experiences during their introductory seasons.

Maddison was hired by the company in Dobeln, a

small town southeast of Leipzig, where the theater seats only 295 people. She appeared in leading parts in Offenbach's "Contes d'Hoffmann," Mozart's

"Nozze di Figaro," Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammer-moor" and Offenbach's "Orphée aux Enfers," and did the Queen of the Night in Mozart's "Zauber-

did the Queen of the Night in Mozart's Zauberflöte" in a nearby city as a guest artist.
"I was greeted in Döbeln with open arms," she
said. "The entire administration helped me carry
my baggage up the stairs. I was the manager's little
favorite. In 'Orpheus,' I get to do splits and the
can-can, topless." She has since reported that she
has not yet managed the splits and decided to wear

a corset. "At 29 you begin to become aware of gravity," she wrote in a letter.

relations, visiting schools to impart insights about America and Western ways. "The people in Döbeln have been wonderful," she said. "I have so many friends there." Sullivan did get to sing Senta in Wagner's "Fliegende Holländer" and Mimi in Puccim's "La Bo-

hème," in the rather larger city of Erfurt, which is the capital of the newly formed state of Thuringia.

But otherwise, her road was altogether rougher

best thing about the place was the man I met."

The man was Hans Rotman, a Dutchman who is

the principal conductor at Erfurt and now Sullivan's fiance. She returned with him to Amsterdam,

and has no plans to go back. "Not in this lifetime,

bubba," she said. Rotman has suggested that a

sequel to "Kein Angst, Baby," might be called

'Angst, Baby."
Some of Sullivan's problems may reflect linger

ing anti-foreign hostility in the former East Germany. Maddison, too, heard broken bottles

smashed on the sidewalk outside her window and

Döbein were shocked by that," and Sullivan, too,

upon reflection, isn't really sure whether the per-son she discovered in her bedroom was actually a

neo-Nazi "or just some thug."
Although Maddison will be back in Döbeln this

season on a guest contract, both singers plan to resume auditioning in the fall, this time concen-

trating on Western Germany and this time with

The audition trail doesn't end after you get

But she quickly added that "most people in

passing cries of "Sieg, Heil!"

agents to assist them.

HE has also worked hard at community

tunities in that part of the world.

## Singers' How-To Guide To Öpera Without Angst

Sopranos Pass On Tips on Working in Germany

By John Rockwell New York Times Service

ERLIN — Even though the United States has developed a lively regional opera scene in recent decades, Europe is still full of American opera singers busily building their careers. The best pass their apprenticeships abroad and then move on to recordings and international stardom.

They are at the glittering summit of the operatic world. But they all began their ascent at humbler base camps near the bottom, along with hundreds of other hopefuls who never made it past the tree line, so to speak.

Some of those who fail to attain international success still manage honorable mid-level careers in midsized ensembles and cities. Others fade back into private life. Dorothy Maddison, a coloratura soprano, and

Gail Sullivan, a dramatic soprano, are still at the aspiring stage. Indeed, to hear their tales of odd

aspiring stage. Indeed, to hear their tales of odd jobs to pay for the rent and for more singing lessons, the very fact of getting a job in opera, any job, represents success in itself.

Sullivan says she is 28 years old. Maddison, who has been married for 12 years to a London-based English doctor, says she is in her 30s. She also remarks, with the bubbling good humor characteristic of both singers, that "the best 10 years of a woman's life are between 29 and 30." woman's life are between 29 and 30."

What makes them noteworthy beyond the cities in Eastern Germany in which they sang last season is that they have collaborated on a how-to book about getting just the kind of jobs they got.

It's called "Kein Angst, Baby" (No Sweat, Baby), a phrase Sullivan heard on a dubbed German ver-

sion of the American television series "Magnum. audition tour in the fall of 1990.

HE BOOK is chattily written, cheerful if no literary masterpiece. But it is full of solid, practical advice specifically directed at entry-level English-speaking singers who want to see if they can get engagements at German opera companies, particularly companies in the eastern parts of the country, where Westerners are still something of a novelty.

There are anecdotes and addresses and practical insights and homey tips, from how to dress for an audition, to what kind of arias to prepare, to handling a nervous accompanist. All of which has won the book friendly reviews in opera magazines.

"We know. We've been there. We did it. We got jobs!" the singers trumpet on the back of the book.
The only formally published edition of the book is the English version, available for £9.95 from Rhinegold Publishing Ltd., 241 Shaftesbury Ave., London WC2H 8FH. The American version can be obtained only as a mail order by sending a check for \$15 made out to "Kein Angst, Baby," P. O. Box 675, Burtons-ville, Maryland 20906. The person who sends out the book will be Sullivan's cousin.

Sullivan comes from Iowa and Maddison from Minnesota. Both spent a lot of time in other jobs, trying to develop their techniques and the confidence to plunge into central European operatic waters. They met in Bayreuth, Germany, the home of the Wagner Festival, at a workshop intended to prepare singers for the audition tour, the principal e for such auditions being October through

By Sheridan Morley rnacional Herald Tribune

ONDON — Alan Franks's "The Mother Tongue" (at the Green-who is that comparative rarity for the 1990s, a domestic drama about middle-class life in South London. Its central figures are a mother and daughter, brilliantly played by Prunella Scales and Gwen Taylor, locked together by dark parental secrets but separated by the barriers of their own vocab-

ulary.

Franks is a journalist by trade, and his starting-point here is the tongue as a lethal weapon, as well as an indicator of class, background and desires.

Each of his seven characters (mother, daughter, grandson, two feminist support-

#### THE LONDON STAGE

group attendants, an insurance assessor and mother's gentleman caller) is locked into their own vocabulary, and each uses it to assault the others. The issues they raise, from mother's Kensingtonian distaste for her daughter's one-parent Clapham life through to the support-groupies' casual determina-tion to destroy such fragile peace as has been created around the kitchen sink, are familiar enough; but Franks's conclusions are more intriguing, focused as they are on the notions of language as a blunt instrument with which we slowly club our relatives to living death.

At times in the second half, perhaps aware that he is writing a debate rather than a drama, "The Mother Tongue" hurches into revelatory melodrama about an uniusured house or a late father's alcoholic and sexual

or seven carcatures in scarch of an aninor, but for most of its length "The Mother Tongne" confronts the old English familial hypocrisies with commendable raw energy and a suitable sense of language. Prunella Scales as the poisonous matriarch and Gwen Taylor as her radicalized daughter are well matched as the twin poles of a well dysfunctional family on heat.

Time has not been altogether kind to Alan Ayckbourn's "Absent Friends," newly re-vived by Peter James on the rather too large main stage of the Lyric Hammersmith.

Positively uneventful when compared with "The Mother Tongne," it dates from 1974 and has at its heart one single, simple black joke. A gathering of friends has been arranged over tea to console the one of their number, who has just lost his fiancée in an accident at sea. But the bereaved Colin. blissfully locked into his happy snaps and his memories of the deceased, is the only member of the group to be truly happy.



At those moments, we are suddenly aware of seven caricatures in search of an author; Robert McBain and Prunella Scales in "The Mother Tongue."

In 'Mother Tongue,' Language to Bash By

All the others, whose partners have been tactless enough to stay alive, are deep into marital and alcoholic discord while Colin's marital and alcoholic discord while Coim's fervent joy only serves to highlight their misery as the evening wears on. Extramarital affairs are revealed, professional lives crash, but there still is Colin, showing his snapshots and preserving the only kind of perfect relationship available, one which we are led to believe would also have proved a disaster had the figure and dispared at precisely the had the fiancee not drowned at precisely the right moment in their friendship.

It is a thin basis on which to construct an entire play, and Peter James's cast is not helped by having to bash it out across the vast open spaces of the Lyric stage. Gary Bond as the manic Colin, and Suzy Blake as the increasingly desperate and distraught hostess, do what they can to keep it all alive. On the National's open Olivier stage, Robert Lepage's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is

the first in 20 years to challenge the manic directorial intensity of Peter Brook's tightrope version, this time with mixed results. Lepage has condemned his cast to a mud-

bath that occupies virtually his whole acting

OME have trouble with the plot. some with the poetry and some with the English language itself. This is not the place to start if you have never before seen the "Dream." If you have, and are as bored of its conventional productions as Lepage would appear to be, then there are certain virtues here, not least a breathtaking moment toward the end when

the back, black walls of the set are raised to

show us at last where we really are: on the

banks of the Ganges.

There is also an immensely acrobatic Pock from Angela Laurier, who manages to get her apparently triple-jointed ankles up around

Bottom's head to form the ears of his mask, but by and large the more conventional the players (Rupert Graves as Lysander, Rudi Davies as Helena) the more lost they are in Lepage's weird and wondrous performance

An iron bedstead is dragged through the mud to form the acting area, upon which Timothy Spall as Bottom leads the rude mechanicals through an evening that seems to have more and more to do with Lepage an less and less to do with Shakespeare

This is the "Dream" turned nightmare except that just when you have decided on Lepage's dark purpose he conjures up an image of stunning beauty, such as the Ganges, and you are left to consider yet again the true purpose of an exotic director's beacht

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## A Cool Breeze Wafts in Paris

#### Some Light Stage Fare, Alfresco, for the Dog Days

ARIS — With the arrival of high summer, the Parisian stages unload the weighty "think" plays and trot out material more appropriate for the dog days.

evening is Jean Henri Blumen's woke up one night and found a neo-Nazi in my "Coup de Chance" (Stroke of Luck) at the Hôtel de Sully that bedroom. Then I was thrown out on the street with my sofa. They told me they'd find me an apartment, draws on the Bible, Greek mytholbut since February, I've lived in six different places. ogy. Persian legends. Berber mysti-I spent months with no hot water and no hathroom. and there wasn't a shower at the theater, either, cism and the fairy tales of Shake-"They treat you like that and then they expect you speare, Perrault and Grimm for a to come back for more. I turned down my contract round-the-world voyage spiced for next season - nobody can live like that. The with humor.

The Shakespeare Garden the-ater in the Bois de Boulogne offers matinees of Eugène Labiche's frisky farce "29 Degrees a l'Ombre" (29 Degrees in the Shade) on Saturdays and Sundays at 3 P. M. during August.

More than 30 indoor playhouses are available, most of them bubbling with Gallic esprit. At the Co-médie de Paris, "Voltaire's Folies" continues to rock the house with its sketches of the philosopher's mockery of blind ignorance and imbecile superstitions that cause misery.

Jean-Noël Fenwick's "Les Palmes de M. Schutz," a pleasing piece about the initial scientific research of Pierre and Marie Curie, is back at the Théâtre des Mathurins. Georges Feydean, the evergreen playwright whose broad comedies of the early century never fail, is a certain age meet on a Roman represented with his "Puce à l'Or-terrace and discuss their pasts, folcalle" ("A Flea in Her Ear") at the

Though Vienna and Frankfurt have permanent English theaters, Paris has been unable to establish such an institution despite many attempts to do so. But recently, a London-based company, known as plays in English in Paris. the European Players Theater rie Stuart after success in Rome in the Teatro dell'Orologio with "In Transit," a program of four one-act plays that caught public favor and

filled the house. The competent quartet consists

Opulent revues add glitter and glamour to the end of the season.

of Adele Salem, Cinzia Hardy, Ben Martin and David Emerson. The two plays of the first evening were Barrie's "Twelve Pound Look" about a wife who liberated berself from her egomaniacal husband and Shaw's "Overruled," an amusing comedy on twitting the absurdi-ty of English middle-class morality.

The second evening program was Hugh Leonard's adaptation of Edith Wharton's short story, "Roman Fever," in which two ladies of lowed by John Mortimer's "The

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss Michodière and his one act, "Feu Fear of Heaven" in which two Enla Mère de Madame" is at the Lugishmen finding themselves in adacent beds in a palazzo now converted into a hospital are overwhelmed by the beauty of painted art on the ceiling. The European Players Theater Company has found the key to having more

> vues with their costuming, decor and scenic wonders surpass their ri-vals elsewhere. Nothing can be compared to their glitter and glamour since Ziegfeld's days.

Restaurants invaded the cabarets and the dinner-spectacle policy has become de rigueur. Even the famed music hall, the Folies-Bergère, has added a sumptuous feast in its promenade immortalized in a Renoir painting. Dinner begins at 7:30 as an overture to the show that starts at 9:30 to display Michel Gyarmathy's tableaux in a brilliant production. The price for dinner, a half-bottle of Champagne and the show is 650 francs (\$130) per per-

The Lido's extravaganza, "Bravis simo," by René Fraday and Bob Turk, is another sample of inventive staging and production as it mrolls at lightning speed. At the Moulin-Rouge, once the hannt of Toulouse-Lautrec, there is yet another carnival of the genre, "Formidable," crowded with singers, dancers, stuntmen and clowns. Its feverish action dashes from wild cancan ensembles to an aquarium interlude in which giant crocodiles go swimm members of the cast.

## Back to 'Young Werther'? The Story of the Story

By Bernard Holland

ANTA FE, New Mexico - When "The Sorrows of Young Werther" was published in 1774, it triggered in Europea sensibilities a near mania for its young author and the people he wrote about. Readers were fascinated not only by

a story of love and suicide, but also by the story of the story. For Werther, the thwarted lover, was Johann Wolfgang won Goethe himself. Lotte and Albert were his flesh-and-blood summer friends. Only the suicide was borrowed, although from no if unrelated events.

Hans-Jürgen von Bose, a 38-year-old German composer, has written an opera that is less re-enactment of Goethe's story than commentary on the book itself. Played at the Santa Fe Opera, you Bose's brief piece tears episodes from Goethe's smooth narrative (mostly in the form of Werther's letters to his brother) and presents them as abrupt, dreamlike fraements.

The facts of Goethe's original have been reassembled to create something quite distant from it. The tenderness of grief, the sweet

self-indulgence of despairing love have been bled away.

Gone are the contradictions that are the engines of "Werther": a man meticulously constructing his own catastrophe; a passionate soul who is both close to Lotte and her intended, Albert, and yet separated from them by his passion; a man who is loved, and yet not loved in the way he wishes.

The sorrows of this story's title lie in togetherness and loneliness made to stand side by side.

Opera has a hard time dealing with such ambiguities. It is a medium more comfortable with general principles that operate either in conflict or in passionate embrace.

In von Bose's opera, the capacity for joy, which is as much a part of Werther as his darker imperatives, finds no place. Splendidly sung by Kurt Olimann, the operatic Werther becomes unleavened anger and brooding. His jealousy is unequivocal, whereas Goethe had mingled it with love and esteem.

The original Albert is only reluctantly Werther's enemy: here he coms an altogether harsher man. Lotte is the least realized of von Bose's re-creations, almost an empty receptacle for the passions of others, not the powerful personality we remember from reading.

Yet von Bose has created an opera worth taking on its own terms. He understands that Goethe's book is more than just itself; it addresses an age gone mad with Romantic thoughts, and also with the idea of death and love at their intersection.

#### your first job," Maddison warned. For "Trib readers" only ADVISORY SERVICE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL! Everyone dreams of hitting it big. But to win it all, you've got to play the game holding the trumps. You've got to be in the know. Know more than the rest and **GET YOUR HANDS ON THE BIG MONEY** BY WINNING THE JACKPOT

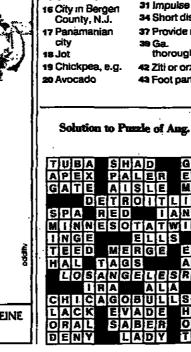
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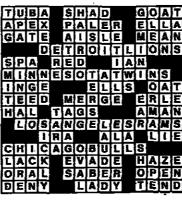
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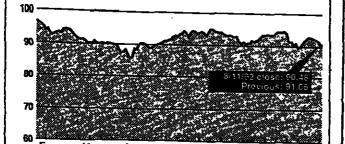
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the country.

#### THE TRIB INDEX: 90.46

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index e, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Deomark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlanda, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spein, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the Index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

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#### MEDIA MARKETS

## A Blot on the Recovery one property for white

By Alex S. Jones

EW YORK —The newsprint business has rarely, if ever, seen worse days. There is a gint of newsprint for sale, but the demand from newspapers is tepid because of the recession. This huge imbalance in supply and demand has been the status quo for more than two years.

specializing in paper companies at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Indeed, the newsprint business is so bad that newspapers are extremely concerned about the financial health of newsprint manufacturers, even though they have previously shown no mercy in demanding discounts as newsprint supply far outstripped demand.

preparing to attack them.

This theory is that prices have dropped so low that newsprint companies will demand staggering increases as soon as they can get away with it. Though advertising remains generally flat, many newspapers expect a slowly improving U.S. economy to increase ng in the next year or two. And as newspapers run more

advertising, in turn, their demand for newsprint increases.

Newspapers have come to depend on low paper prices in the last two years, as recession eroded their profits. If prices were to rocket, the prospective gains from improved advertising could be virtually wiped out at all papers, and some weak papers — especially the smallest dailies in Chicago, Houston, New York, Denver and other cities with competition — could be forced out of business.

papers to pay more than the market will bear for newsprint. For instance, manufacturers said the price of newsprint would increase Ang. 1. The current list price for a metric ton of newsprint is

The economics of newsprint making mean such gluts are difficult to avoid. Building mills is very expensive. But once a mill is operating, the cost to the company of producing newsprint is small.

## BA Profit Masks Weak Fares

LONDON - British Airways on Tuesday posted quarterly earnings that were 10 times bigger than a year earlier, but the stock market showed

greater interest in its falling passenger yields.

The airline posted a £91 million (\$175.6 million) pretax profit in the April-June period, its financial first quarter, up from £9 million in the year-earlier period. Revenue rose 10 percent, to £1.39 billion.

British Airway's chairman, Lord King, said the results represented "a gradual return to more normal trading conditions from the combined effects of the Gulf War and economic recession in major markets served by the airline."

"It's a jolly good result in a difficult market," said James Halstead, an analyst at Hoare Govett.

But because many passengers paid less for their seats, the airline's profit per passenger kilometer flown, known as yield, fell 6.5 percent, to 6.03 pence. On the London Stock Exchange, British Airways' shares fell 10 pence, to 252 pence. Scheduled passenger traffic rose 17.2 percent, to

Scheduled passenger traffic rose 17.2 percent, to 18.7 billion revenue passenger kilometers, and the airline's load factor, or percentage of seats filled, was 2.5 points higher, at 71.6 percent.

But high passenger numbers are deceptive if many are flying on cheap tickets.

Analysis said a revival in the sales of expensive seats was still some way off.

By Laurence Zuckerman

International Herold Tribune

HONG KONG — China suspended trad-ing on the Shenzhen stock exchange Tuesday following a violent stampede for a chance to

buy new shares, raising questions about the

development of markets in China and the

Several Hong Kong brokers who were in Shenzhen Tuesday said the situation ap-

peared calm after Monday night's violence. Although there were still long lines at dozens

of brokerage offices throughout the city, they

reported, the crowds were smaller than those

Local stockbrokers were told to help dis-

tribute 5 million additional application

rapid pace of economic reforms.

seen on Sunday.

"When the business season starts at the end of September we ought to see a pickup, but a real improvement will depend on economic recovery,"
Mr. Halstead said.

Lord King said forward bookings for the second quarter indicated continued strong demand. "We are well-positioned to take advantage of any improvement in trading conditions," he said.

Operating profit for the quarter more than dou-bled, to £96 million from £43 million a year earlier. Group capital and reserves totaled 1.7 billion compared with 1.3 billion pounds a year earlier. Last month, British Airways said it would invest \$750 million in USAir Group, giving BA a long-sought wedge into the U.S. domestic market.

Lord King said Tuesday that he was confident that regulators would recognize the extensive customer, economic and other benefits of the investment. The three biggest U.S. airlines oppose the

(Reuters, AP, AFP, Bloomberg)

■ Lease Margins Pull Down GPA Profit GPA Group PLC on Tuesday posted a 21 percent drop in net income in its first quarter, to \$49.1 million, as leasing margins continued to be hurt by adverse conditions in the airline industry, Reuters

reported from London.
The Shannon, Ireland-based aircraft-leasing company, still smarting from its recently aborted global

pamy, sail smarting from its recently aborted global stock-market flotation, said it was considering all the debt and equity funding options open to it.

GPA said its options included a private equity placement, a restructuring of aircraft purchase commitments, the disposal of low-yielding assets and a greater emphasis on achieving liquidity through its securitization programs.

Shenzhen: When a Bull Market Became Stampede

## Market Bears Hold Sway

#### European and Asian Bourses Extend Slides

Compiled by Our Staff From Disposches el for the first time since March shares hit its lowest close since Feb-LONDON — European stocks 1986. Volume, estimated at 190 ruary 1991, dropping by 16.1 million shares, was low, as would points, to 2,309.6.

Tokyo market to a six-year low. In Toyko, the stock market dropped through one more so-called floor, with the Nikkei average falling below 15,000 amid a chorus of pre-

A partial recovery on European bourses by mid-afternoon was tor-pedoed after Wall Street took an

component. The world index eased 0.66 percent, to 90.46. In Tokyo, the Nikkei stock aver-

"I am optimistic some good will come out the streets carrying banners accusing au-

the 5 million forms.

deaths have been reported.

slid Tuesday for the second straight million shares, was low, as would day in a reaction both to worries at be expected during a week when home and the gloom that sent the much of the nation is on vacation. The Nikkei average of 225 major

stocks, fell 243.78 points for the day. The indicator has dropped 1.104 points in the last three trading days, with losers leading gainers by large dictions that things would get worse in months to come.

A partial recovery on European

A partial recovery on European

Minister Tsutomu Hata said Tuespedoed after Wall Street took an early dive. But the Dow Jones industrial average recouped most of its early losses and ended the session only slightly lower, mirroring its recript on Monday to similar collateral for had debt could be secondarial to the some land held by banks as collateral for had debt could be secondariated.

its reaction on Monday to similar collateral for bad debt could be circumstances abroad. (Page 16)

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 0.97 percent, to 97.74, and there was a 0.91 ness banks are reportedly having the control of the control of the process of the control of t percent drop recorded by the Asian trouble meeting the capital-adequacy standards required by the Bank of International Settlements.

In Tokyo, the Nikkei stock average closed the day at 14,822.56, finishing below the 15,000-yen lev-

thorities of corruption in the distribution of

Police headed off the crowd and officials

News organizations quoted a Shenzhen

vernment had underestimated the number

government spokesman, who admitted the

See SHENZHEN, Page 16

promised additional forms would be distrib-

Share prices were hit by Wall Street's early weakness, by falling futures prices and by an announcement by Skipton Building Society, a medium-size British mortgage lender, of a rise in interest rates.

"The gloom is now so universal, it is hard to identify one particular factor," said Nick Knight, share analyst at Nomura.

In Paris, the CAC-40 share index lost more than 22 points at one stage and ended 17.42 points lower. at 1.737.80. The market was soured by Tokyo's decline and by concern about interest rates, company profits and the September referendum on European union.

Recent corporate first-half sales figures have been toward the low end of expectations and are tending to weigh on prices. UAP, Matra SA and Total are among the blue-chip companies that have reported firsthalf sales recently.

in Frankfurt, the DAX index of 30 German shares fell 17,95 points, to a low for the year at 1,564,60, depressed by the Tokyo bear mar-ket, news the chemicals company Degussa AG plans a share issue and gloom over the economy and corporate earnings. At one point in the session it fell as much as 30 points.

Dealers cited a delayed reaction to poor German economic indicators last week and downward revisions in corporate earnings.

In Asian markets, Hong Kong uted. The demonstrators, however, refused stocks managed a rise, with the to disperse. After several hours, according to Hang Seng Index, which gained Hong Kong television reports, police fired 17.01 points Monday, tacking on tear gas into the crowd, sending hundreds 18.81 points, to 5.886.75. rampaging through the streets.

ampaging through the streets.

Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd.
Several security vehicles were overturned rose 20 cents, to 23.80 Hong Kong and burned and dozens of people were hospi- dollars. Investors think the compatalized, according to the reports, although no ny will benefit from its large stake in the \$573 million placement announced by Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. on Monday, analysts said. Elsewhere around the region.

of people coming from other parts of the stocks fell sharply in moderate country in the hopes of obtaining shares. The

(Reuters, WP, UPI, Bloomberg)

#### Many analysts, however, said they doubt-ed the riots would spell the end of China's By Monday evening, tens of thousands of would-be investors — angered after police forms for shares in an attempt to mollify angry investors following the worst unrest in China since the government's crackdown on stock exchanges, and noted that similar problems had occurred in other emerging beat those seeking applications with belts and electric cattle prods — marched through pro-democracy demonstrators in 1989. markets, such as Taiwan.

Japan Lashes Out at Steel Claims by U.S.

Some investors apparently thought the

government failed to distribute all of the 5

million original application forms to enter a

lottery to buy stocks. Under the original

plan, 10 percent of the applications were to have been selected, and the holders would

have the right to buy up to 1,000 shares

apiece. The 14 companies to sell shares later this year include a soft-drink concern, a glass

maker and an electronics company. The applications cost 100 yuan (\$18.45) each.

held an emergency meeting Tuesday and dispatched a senior official to the special

economic zone bordering Hong Kong to in-

Meanwhile, China's cabinet reportedly

## For Newspaper Industry

New York Times Service

"It's an unmitigated disaster," said George B. Adler, an analyst With leading newsprint com-

with leading newsprine Inc.
panies stale as Abitibi-Price Inc.
Weak newsprint the fear am., some newspapers is that by pressing for the lowest possible prices, they may have created a monster that is

But there is little evidence such concerns have encouraged news-

\$685, but newspapers get an average discount of 40 percent. The increase was meant to cut the discount to 35 percent, raising the price about \$35 a ton. But as Aug. I approached, word rippled through the industry that manufacturers were not going to be able to make the increase, because there was so much excess newsprint available.

Compiled by Ow Staff From Disputches

Hiroshi Saito, chairman of the
Tokyo — Japanese govern— Japan Iron and Steel Federation,
ment and business leaders criticalled the ruling "truly regrettable" nary rulings by the commission.

The American producers had an advantage in Monday's preliming although a case against British nary rulings by the commission.

cized the U.S. International Trade Commission on Tuesday for its charges that Japanese steel imports have harmed the U.S. steel The Japanese reaction followed

a Monday ruling by the U.S. comwere suffering material injury due to steel imports from 20 nations around the world, including Japan, South Korea and Mexico.
'It is hard for me to understand

how they found there was injury," said the Japanese trade minister, Kozo Watanabe at a news conference. "The share of U.S. steel con-

The commission had voted to proceed on 72 of 84 cases filed in June by 12 American steelmaking companies. The cases will go to the Commerce Department, which will launch a probe to determine 20 countries.

vestigate the unrest.

"Japanese steel makers have concentrated on products that in terms of capacity and quality are hard for U.S. makers to match," Mr. Saito said. "We have kept the price level comparatively high and on top of that, export levels have mission that there was reasonable come down in recent years. There is evidence that U.S. steel producers no harm being done to the U.S. steel industry.

Mr. Saito said his federation would continue to protest the de-

The decisions announced Monday by the commission were a partial victory for American steel producers. They had worried when they filed their cases on June 30 that the commission's increasingly sumption held by Japanese prod-ucts has been falling yearly," he narrow interpretation of American trade law might result in more

rulings against them.

The countries accused by the an arbitrary determination, as is now the case," he said. commission have denied wrong-doing, and they contend that the legal cases were intended to harass them rather than to punish unfair what measures to take against the traders. The cases involved imports totaling \$2.5 billion.

advantage in Monday's prelimi-nary rulings by the commission. All they had to prove was that imports were hurting them or that

a full investigation by the commission might find that was the case. The commission ruled that 12 cases were so weak they were not worth investigating, but let the other cases go forward. Nicholas Tolerico, the director

of federal government relations for LTV Corp., a big American steel maker, welcomed the decisions. "We're looking forward to the Department of Commerce and the ITC finishing the job," he said.

But Yoshitaka Fujitani, the president of NKK America, the U.S. arm of the Tokyo-based NKK Corp., said he was surprised and disappointed with Monday's ruling.
"U.S. trade laws tend to lead to

The commission shocked American steel producers on June 10 when it issued a preliminary ruling in a separate case that steel rail

imports from Japan and Luxem-

ing, although a case against British steel rail imports was allowed to proceed. Monday's decisions were the first in a four-step process. The

of this," said Eugene Yang, managing director of Standard Chartered Securities Ltd. "It

will force officials to come up with solutions

faster than they would have." The stock markets "are one of the cornerstones" of the

economic program of the senior leader, Deng

Xiaoping, he said, "so they cannot afford to

Hong Kong brokers were dismayed by the

rapid escalation of violence, which began on

Saturday evening. "I had the impression that they thought it would fizzle out and they

were surprised themselves," said Pauline

Loong chief of China research for Jardine

Fleming Securities Ltd., referring to Shenz-

have them fall by the wayside."

hen authorities.

Commerce Department now has until early winter to investigate each foreign country's steel trading practices and set preliminary punitive duties on imports from those countries that violate American trade law, which strongly favors domestic producers.

After several months of public comment, the department will set final punitive duties. And by July, the commission will issue a final ruling on whether imports have hurt American producers, which would allow the duties to take ei-

The final duties would be imposed retroactively to the date when the cases were filed. For this reason, American com-

namies that use steel are already becoming leary of doing business with foreign steelmakers for fear of later being stuck with paying steep duties on the metal. (UPI, NYT, AP)

### Retail Customers Lean **To Discount Stores**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK - Second-quarter earnings for some of the major U.S. retailers showed that consumers are still skittish when it comes to paying full price.

Retailers offering discount merchandise had stronger secondquarter sales and earnings than those selling the more expensive or more fashionable items. J.C. Penney Co., promoting an assortment of moderately priced merchandise, saw quarterly earnings more than triple, while The Limited Inc., a specialty shop, and Ann Taylor Stores Corp. posted flat figures.

With the economy recovering at a glacial pace, retailers offering

discounts, such as Wal-Mart or Wahan Inc.'s BJ's Wholesale Clubs, captured more of the scarce dollars. "There's no question about it, the consumer is giving no sign of coming back," said Thomas Filandro, an analyst at Gruntal & Co.

Among second-quarter results:

Wal-Mart said second-quarter earnings jumped 21.6 percent despite higher expenses related to the opening of 38 stores. For the quarter ended July 31, net income rose to \$420.5 million from \$345.9

million in the same quarter a year earlier.

• J.C. Penney said for the quarter ended July 25, earnings jumped to \$80 million from \$31 million in the same quarter a year earlier. Sales were up 8.8 percent, to \$3.7 billion from \$3.4 billion a year ago. Limited's second-quarter earnings edged up to \$80 millionfrom \$79.2 million. It blamed merchandising mistakes for the weak rise. Leslie Wexner, the chairman, said: "The results were a consequence of below-standard merchandising decisions. As seen in three of our businesses, when we offer the right fashion and value, sales and profit increases are produced." (Bloomberg, UPI)

## **Loral Group Raises Stakes for LTV**

NEW YORK — The battle for LTV Corp.'s missile and aircraft dicash and \$25 million in preferred stock was submitted to a bankrupcty court by Loral, Carlyle Group and Northrop Corp., which

34-316 9 14-9 16 3 14-3 16 94-976 3 34-376 9 16-9 16 316-376 976-976

LTV, which has been operating that pushed LTV into bankruptcy. moder bankrutcy protection since
1986, had already entered into a

But officials of the U.S. agency
have said they would transfer their

Martin Marietta's bid was sup-U.S. Pension Benefit Guarantee Corp., which has assumed liability for the defaulted pension funds

visions sleoped up Tuesday as a letter of agreement to sell the units support to any "significantly high-group led by Loral Corp. raised its to Martin Marietta Corp. for \$396 er and better offer."

The new offer of \$450 million in preferred stock. group exceeds Martin Marietta Corp.'s offer by \$35 million, and by ported by creditors including the \$54 million in cash.

As part of the new offer, Loral said it would shift a substantial amount of its existing \$350 million of missile work to LTV's plants. In addition, the Loral group pledged to keep the current work in LTV's plants in Texas and Arkansas.

The rival offers for the LTV units will be adjudicated by Judge Burton R. Lifland of U.S. Bankruptcy court.

Also on Tuesaday, Carlyle Group said it had filed a lawsuit through an affiliate, VAC Acquisition Corp., alleging that Martin Marietta had interfered with VAC's contract to acquire the LTV aircraft division. The suit seeks compensatory damages for the lost economic bene-

fit of the contract and the profits that would have been made from ownership and operation of the division in an amount in excess of \$150 million, as well as punitive damages. According to the complaint, the contract expressly prohibited LTV from considering any proposal to purchase the aircraft division dur-

TOP FUNDS! 17% p.a. North Star

## Ministry Of Transport

The Authority invites the specialised companies and Commercial agents for the supply of the road equipment required for costructing Cairo / Assint Road , west of the Nile; to be financed by Saudi Fund for Development,

Equipments Documents Price L.E 2000 EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENTS (Dozers, Graders, Loaders, Dump Truks, Scrapers) 4/92 PAVING EQUIPMENTS 3 / 10 / 1992 2000 (Rollers, Mixing Plants, Finishers) Bitumen Distriputers, Crushing & Screening Plants ) TRUCKS, TRUCK TRACTORS, CRANES 17/10/1992 1000 (Tipper Truks, Air Compressor , Truck Tractors with Trailers . Cranes and Drilling Equipment for Bridges

#### The Following points must be considered:

Tender documents and specifications are available at the Contracting and Purshasing Department, 105 Kasr EL EINI ST; Ministry of Transport Building, Cairo.

 Offers must be deliverd in seald envelopes, accompanied by a Bid Bond of 2 % (Two percent) of the bid amount to be raised to 10 % (Ten percent) of the bid amount in case of tender success. The offer must be delivered to the above departement on or before 12.00 O, clock, Cairo local time, on the above

3 - Bids non- accompanied with the 2 % Bid Bond or delivered later than the due date shall be rejected.

4 - Bids must be accompanied with a copy of the agent's tax card and the form (14 C) proving the commercial agency

#### last week bid \$455 million. **CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES**

? year

1309 627 76384 68792 1540.66 12384 41385 16322 174277 16383 134857 1486 63493 2.179 72283 168298 N.A. QUEST 15853 185472 1778 134265 Closings in Amsterdam, Landon, New York and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; "; Units of 100; N.Q.; not quoted; N.A.; not consider. Other Dollar Values

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814-836 1016-1014 10 14-10 14 4-416 814-814 1014-1016 10 14-10 14 376-374

ing the term of the contract. A.M. P.M. Chige --- 2.20 --- 3.20 Custolian Burks, ARN: AMBS Flood an

#### MARKET DIARY

## Stocks Edge Lower In Volatile Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks Key U.S. government securities were mostly higher, with the 30-year bond ahead 14/32 to 108 for a elosed lower Tuesday after a volatile session marked by renewed concern about the economy and

The Dow Jones industrial aver-iage fell 6.48 points, to 3,331.10. (\* Decliners outnumbered advancers by a 4-3 margin on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was

#### M.Y. Stocks

light, with about 175 million shares changing hands on the Big Board, up from 142 million on Monday. There is a lot of malaise out there," said Dale Tills, manager of institutional equities at Charles Schwab in San Francisco. The recent drop in commodity prices
"shows the economy is really slow."

Stocks initially shook off a Philip Morris fell % to 80 after plunge in Tokyo, although "these Kidder Peabody pulled its "buy" foreign markets are beating up on the psychology," said Ronald Doran, director of institutional trading at C.L. King & Associates.

Still, with interest rates so low, "I Novell added % to 52. First Boscan't see any place to put your ton upgraded it to a strong buy money but the equity market," Mr.

#### DOLLAR: Central Banks Arrive

(Continued from page 1)

the dollar got from the intervention was one indication that the dollar's recovery was likely to be very brief. The dollar has been weakened by the interest rate gap between the United States and Germany. U.S.

Foreign Exchange

interest rates are at their lowest levels in 30 years, while German rates are at their highest levels since World War II.

The continued weakness of the U.S. economy is increasing the pos-sibility of more cuts in U.S. interest rates, further pressing the dollar, analysts said. That, coupled with the prospect that German rates may be raised again, is making the dollar a sell, they said.

The dollar's record low against the mark is 1.4430 DM, set on Feb.

Against the Japanese currency, the dollar edged up to 127.97 yea on Tuesday from 127.925 yea at the

(Bloomberg, Reuters, UPI)

yield of 7.33 percent, down from

U.S. Surgical paced the New York Stock Exchange actives,

plunging 61/2 to 73% after a rating

downgrade from Lehman Brothers.

General Motors followed, edg-

Commonwealth Edison was

third, dropping 112 to 24% after Standard & Poor's lowered its rat-

ings on Edison's senior debts and

preferred stock. The staff of the

Illinois Commerce Commission

recommended late Monday that

Edison cut its rates by \$396 million

- a compromise between consum-

er groups' request for a \$538 mil-tion cut and Edison's proposal to

maintain a \$750 million rate hike.

recommendation, citing the poten-tial for damage to the stock if high-

er cigarette taxes and product li-

7.36 percent late Monday.

ing up ¼ to 38%.

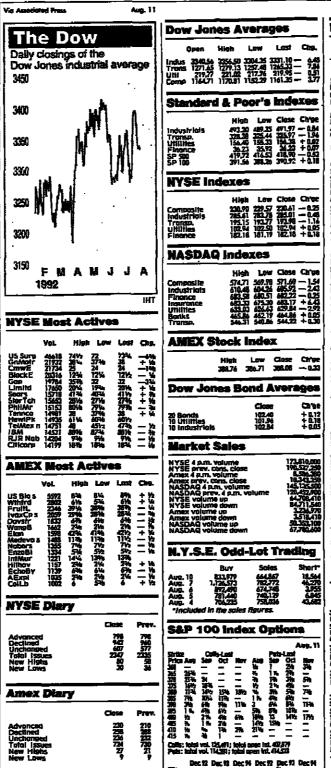
close on Monday. it also rose to 1.3198 Swiss francs from 1.3135 francs, and to 4.9665 French francs from 4.9490 francs.

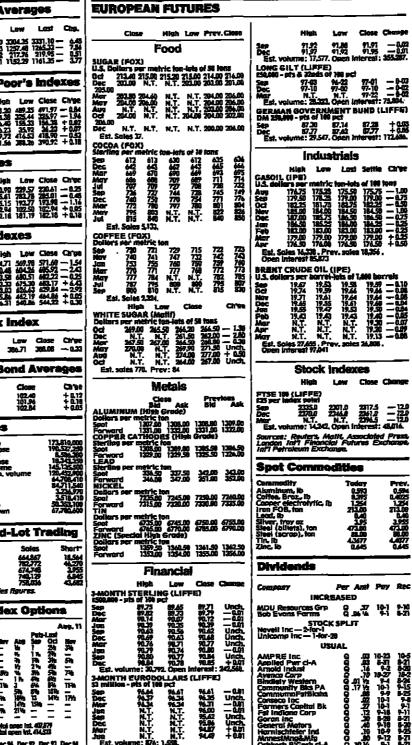
The pound slipped to \$1.9280 from \$1.9315. The world's central banks last

intervened in concert to support the dollar on July 20. The dollar rose more than six plenning, to 1.5070 DM, in the 24 hours that followed the intervention, which had taken the market by surprise. Traders said the U.S. Federal

were seen in the market supporting the dollar on Friday, after Europe an trading had ended.

Reserve and the Bank of Canada





## U.S./AT THE CLOSE

KKR Signs TW Stake Deal

SPARTANBURG, South Carolina (Bloomberg) — TW Holdings Inc.
the operator of more than 2,000 Denny's, Hardee's, Quincy's and El Pollo
theory prayers said it signed a definitive agreement to sell at least a Loco rest urants, said it signed a definitive agreement to sell at least a 47.2 percent interest to a company controlled by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. for \$200 million.

Roberts & Co. for \$300 million.

TW's stock rose 25 cents, to \$3.25. The expected agreement capped six weeks of negotiations between KKR, the New York-based leveraged-buyout firm, and TW Holdings. The pending transaction is part of a plan to refinance \$356 million of bonds sold by TW Holdings primary subsidiary, TW Services Inc., which have interest coupons as high as 17

TW Holdings was acquired three years ago in a \$1.7 billion leveraged buyout led by Coniston Partners. TW has lost money since 1989, burdened by almost \$2.5 billion of debt. KKR will buy 100 million new TW shares at \$3.50 each and will get warrants to bury an additional 75 million shares. When the deal was caulined in June, it was to have million shares. When the deal was outlined in June, it was to have received warrants for only 59 million shares.

#### Steinbrenner Back at American Ship

TAMPA, Florida (AP) — George Steinbrenner, owner of the New York Yankees professional baseball team, has returned as chairman of American Ship Building Co., 14 months after his retirement.

He succeeds Paul D. Butcher, who died Aug. 3 of a heart attack. Mr. Steinbrenner, the company's biggest shareholder and chairman of its executive committee, said he agreed to the board's request that he become

acting chairman.

"It's just for the time being until we get our feet on the ground," Mr. Steinbrenner said. American Ship, struggling to return to profitability, is focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing the focusing of the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner focusing the focusing the focusing the focus of the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner f left the company, he said he wanted to spend more time with his family.

### Labor-Cost Rise Is Lowest Since 1975

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. labor costs, held back by the weak economy, posted their smallest gains in 17 years during the first half of 1992, the government said Tuesday.

The Labor Department also said that nonfarm productivity advanced at

an annual rate of 2.3 percent in the second quarter, following a 3.8 percent rise in the January-March quarter.

Unit labor costs rose 0.3 percent, following a 0.1 percent advance in the

first quarter. The back-to-back quarterly advances were the smallest since the spring and summer of 1975. Since labor accounts for about two-thirds of the cost of a product, analysts said the data indicated that inflation was remaining well under control.

#### Digital Sells Facility to AMP-AKZO

MAYNARD, Massachusetts (Combined Dispatches) — Digital Equipment Corp. said Tuesday it had signed an agreement to sell its printed wiring board plant in Greenville, South Carolina, to AMP-AKZO Inc.

A spokesman for Digital said AMP-AKZO would offer jobs to the 475 workers, and would continue to supply Digital with boards and related products. Terms of the cash deal were not disclosed. AMP-AKZO is joint venture of AMP Inc. and Akzo NV. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

#### Southland Posts \$17.9 Million Loss

DALLAS (UPI) — Southland Corp., operator of 7-Eleven stores, reported on Tuesday a second-quarter loss of \$17.9 million, and announced that 1,800 nonstore jobs would be cut in the third quarter as part §

of its continuing reorganization.

The results included \$17.5 million for the job cuts and other reorga zation costs. Sales for the quarter were down 6.8 percent to \$1.98 billion. The drop was attributed to the closing of about 250 stores, lower same-store sales and lower outside sales at Southland's five distribution and

In the second quarter of last year, Southland had a profit of \$19.6 million on sales of \$2.12 billion. Last year's profit included an extraordinary gain of \$13 million from restructuring of \$1.8 billion of debt.

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京·十五年日本

## SHENZHEN: Violence Closes Day Lower After Riotous Early Activity

(Continued from first finance page) carry virtually no risk.

the imbalance in the supply and demand for new share lottery tickets and a few faults in the organizaquoted the Beijing Evening News been rapidly gathering momentum as reporting Tuesday in the first since Mr. Deng, the country's leadmention of the riots in the capital's er, visited Shenzhen at the begin-

Agence France-Presse reported stocks are popularly considered to that sculles broke out at a branch of the Bank of China on Tuesday A few people took advantage of and that 300 police marched through the area in a show of force.

Analysts in Hong Kong were at a loss to predict how the events might tional work to stir up the emotions affect the future pace of China's of a portion of the crowd," Reuters market-reform program, which has ning of the year.

it will go. Shenzhen has gotten bilizing. away with a lot lately," said Diane In rec Hongkong Bank China Services.

NASDAQ Diary

Mr. Deng pointed to Shenzhen - which in the past 12 years has economic program. developed from a village into a boom town — as a model for the rest of the country.

"It is a bit hard to see which way too rapid a pace of change is desta

Calls; tokal vol. 15; into apen int. 12,601 Pals; latal vol. 12,607; total apen int. 168,457

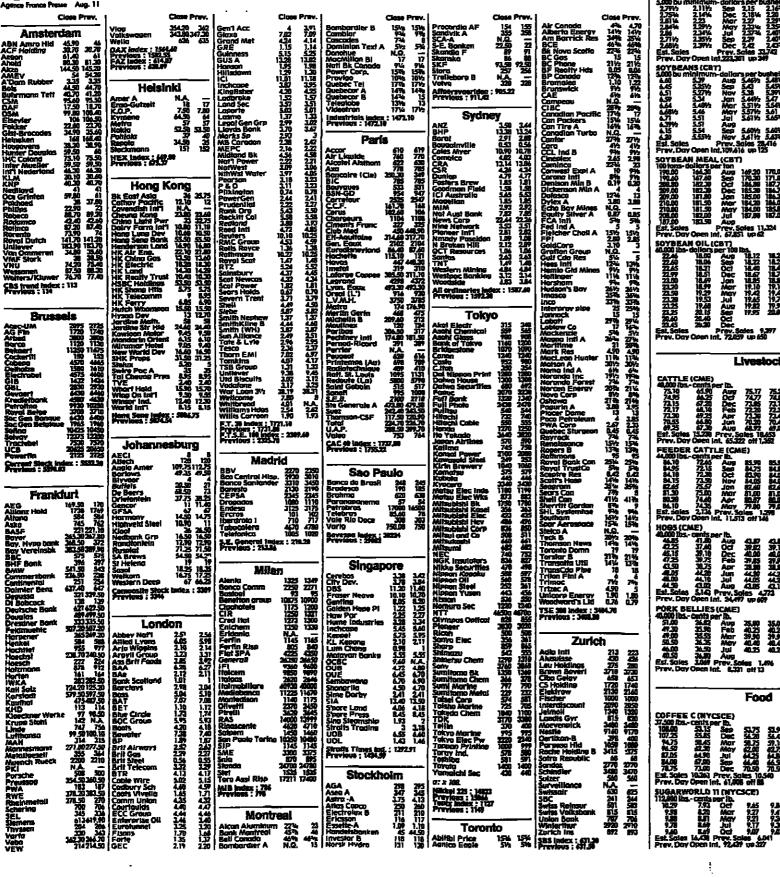
In recent weeks, China's leaders Yowell, director of research at have been sequestered at a seaside resort where they are reportedly deciding the five-year political and

"This is exactly the sort of thing the conservatives in Beijing would want to use against the Dengist But Mr. Deng reportedly faces reform movement," said a veteran opposition from those who believe observer.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1992

## Communist 'Days of Stagnation' Don't Look So Bad to Russia's New Kulaks

Washington Past Service
YAROSLAVL, Russia.—Almost a year after the collapse of communism, the mood in the Russian heartland is decidedly bleak.

"Life was better during the so-called days of stagnation," said Valentin Novikov, who belongs to the emerging class of private farmers that has supposedly benefited from free-market reforms. "If I had the possibility, I would gladly return to those days. You could buy chocolate then. Now you work from morning to night and end up under a mountain of debt."

"The label 'democrat' has become a worse term of abuse than 'Communist,' " said Yev-geny Kovalyev, a journalist who helped orgasome of the first protests against Communist Party rule in this Volga River city of 600,000 people. They said that prices would go up three times. Instead, they have gone up 40 times. People's patience is at a breaking point."

The people of Yaroslavl are producing and consuming significantly less than a year ago.

Prices have gone up 10, 50, even 100 times. Unemployment is appearing. Most people are convinced that life is likely to get a good deal worse before it gets better.

"If someone could tell me what these economic reforms are supposed to mean, then I could tell you what I think about them," said Vladimir Yermakov, the chief engineer of a meat-processing plant, sitting under a portrait ing reform. It seems the reforms began and now to charge." they are collapsing, without most of us being In accordance with instructions, Mr. Yermaany the wiser."

to be losing momentum. That in turn raises the question of whether the present trials facing meat suddenly reappeared in Yarosiavi stores Russia's rulers are merely bumps on the road to a free market revolution or evidence of an imminent change of direction.

With its wretchedly inefficient collective farms and state-owned industrial dinosaurs producing goods that nobody wants, the Yaroslavi region provides a useful barometer of the problems of the Russian heartland beyond the westernized cities of Moscow and St. Peters-

Yaroslavi's induction into the mysteries of free market economics began with a bang on Jan. 1, when the government lifted price controls on most industrial and agricultural goods. It soon became apparent that the magic hand of the market operates somewhat differently in an economy controlled by a handful of monopoly producers who have previously taken their orders from the state.

"Our society has not matured to the point where we can have a free market," said Mr. Yermakov, whose plant processes 90 percent of the meat produced in the Yaroslavi region.

of Lenin. They keep on repeating the same. The mayor still tells us how we are meant to phrases: reform, market economy, free prices. distribute our meat. We are still bound by all They say the reds and the fascists are prevent-kinds of directives on the prices we are allowed

to vraised the price of his meat by 400 percent viewed from below, the experiment appears on Jan 1. The effect was dramatic and predictfor the first time in many months, but at a price few could afford. The stores stopped ordering meat. For the first three months of this year, the

> with unsold meat. The government responded to the discontent by easing credit restrictions.

freezers of the Yaroslavi meat plant were filled

But the determination of the economic re-formers gradually weakened. Subsidies of food production, which had been abolished with much fanfare in January and February, reappeared in different guises. In some cases, they are approaching previous levels. The state now pays around 60 percent of the purchase price of lamb and 40 percent of milk.

"Experience shows that we cannot survive without subsidies," said Vladimir Bardakov, chief engineer of the Yaroslavi milk factory, just down the road from the meat-processing plant. "If you don't subsidize the prices of dairy products, nobody will be able to buy them. Back in April, we were swamped with butter that we could not sell."

the Harmonious Shoots collective farm in the spring of 1991, he was full of optimism. He was convinced that the future lay with private farm-

Fifteen months later, he is not so sure.
"We have reached a dead end," said Mr.
Novikov, 34, one of the first private farmers in the Yaroslavl region. "We cannot buy the machinery we need. We are completely dependent on the collective farm for marketing our produce. We cannot repay our loans. If things go on like this, at least half the private farms around here will go bankrupt."

Hard-working and energetic, Mr. Novikov seems a natural representative of the class of enterprising peasants or kulaks that the Communists destroyed in the late 1920s and early 1930s. But his attempts to resurrect the almost lost tradition of private farming are floundering in the face of formidable obstacles: drink, apathy and the legacy of seven decades of economic mismanagement.

In order to survive, let alone prosper, Mr. Novikov needs to co-operate with a dozen other former members of the Harmonious Shoots kolkhoz, or collective farm. By leaving the kolkhoz as a group, the defectors were able to lay claim to a share of the land and equipment. One farmer was given a tractor, another a combine, a third a truck and so on. Since the cost of new

When Mr. Novikov led a mass walkout from machinery was prohibitive, they decided to pool their resources.

The flaws in this arrangement became apparent earlier this month, when a half-dozen members of the group went on a three-day drinking

binge to mark Elijah's Day, one of many religious holidays in rural Russia. When Mr. Novikov reproached them, he received the retort: "O.K., let's divide everything up. We'll start with the combine harvester." Liberal infusions of alcohol may help the

former kolkhozniks forget about their other problems. It took them 10 months to get legally registered as private farmers. Their land is 5 miles (8 kilometers) from the village, along a dirt road that is frequently impassable. When their machinery breaks down, they have to make their own spare parts.

"If they don't build a road to our land, it will be the end of us," said Alexander Khrustalyov. a member of the group who acknowledged that be had taken "a few drops" in honor of Elijah. "We were the strongest workers in the kolkhoz. but even we are collapsing. Now no one else is willing to take the risk of leaving the collective to start their own private farm."

In fact. Mr. Novikov and his friends enjoy several advantages over more recent defectors from the Harmonious Shoots collective farm. Perhaps the most important is that the kolkhoz no longer allows its members to take equipment rubles, and I am finding it practically impossing with them when they leave, making it next to ble to pay back. If I can't survive, who can?" no longer allows its members to take equipment

impossible for departing members to set up viable private farms.

According to recently released government statistics, 80 percent of the private farms in Russia are without running water. More than half have no electricity. There is a tractor for every two farms, a plow for every five farms and a grain harvester for every 12 farms. The average farm supports three cows, three pigs, six sheep and six goats,

Over the past year, purchase prices for agri-cultural produce such as milk and grain have risen roughly 10 times. But the farmers complain that the prices of building materials and other industrial goods have gone up 50 to 100

Virtually all farms in the Yaroslavl region 4 whether private or state-run - are deep in debt. Many collective farms are borrowing money from the bank just to pay salaries. The difference is that nobody expects the collectives to

pay back debts, whereas a real threat of bank-ruptcy hangs over the private farmers. With 250 acres (about 100 hectares) of agri-cultural land and 62 head of cattle, Mr. Novikov is better placed than most of his colleagues. But even he is finding it very difficult to make

ends meet.
"Last year I took out a loan of 120,000 rubles, and I managed to pay it back in time," he said. "This year I took a loan of 1.2 million



FAMILY COMPASSION --- In Moscow, Ron and Janet Greenfield of Chicago bolding their adopted Russian boys, Auton, left, and Sergei. Mr. Greenfield is a Vietnam veteran and amputee. The brothers, both 4, are also amputees as a result of malpractice in a Russian maternity hospital.

## Reformers in Old Volga City See Future in Past

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service NIZHNI NOVGOROD, Russia - For seven decades this ancient trading city, re-named Gorky by the Bolsheviks, led the Soviet Union in making weapons of death

A new breed of leaders hopes that the city, once again bearing the name Nizhni Novgorod, can lead Russia into a new phase of economic reform.

From offices in the medieval citadel, a brash young governor, a mayor who used to fight white-collar crime and a crusading economist — backed by some imported Western talent — are charting an ambitious and independent economic path that they believe could eventually provide a model for the stalled reforms of Moscow, 400 kilometers (250 miles) to the west.

The challenge is daunting. For the last seven decades, the city and the surrounding province were a secretive bastion of the Soviet high-tech military industry. Before that, for seven centuries, Nizhni Novgorod was a thriving center of Russian commerce, home to trade fairs and opplent mansions.

It is this heritage that Governor Boris Y. Nemtsov, 32, a physicist who came to politics by fighting the construction of a nuclear power plant, believes he can revive in this city and the surrounding province.

In April, the city pioneered a weekly anction of shops with help from the International Finance Corp., an arm of the World Bank.

Now Grigori A. Yavlinsky, the economist whose "500-day" reform program for the country was rejected by Mikhail S. Gorbachev two years ago, is preparing an economic and chief economist. master plan for the city that he believes to be So far, at least, the

more comprehensive than anything yet tried in the lands of the former Soviet state.

blessed Nizhni Novgorod's plunge into reform. Mr. Gaidar attended the opening of In the near future, the plan calls for exten-

sive privatization of housing, trucking, ho-tels, shipping and services. Beyond that, Mr. Yavlinsky hopes to draw up a detailed program for regional development and conver-The province is even planning to issue its

own "currency" — actually negotiable chits to be issued against money owed by the central bank in Moscow. Already nicknamed "Nemtsovki" after the governor, the chits will be redeemable against rubles once the

shortage of paper money is relieved.

Nobody here underestimates the challenge. With 75 percent of the city's 600 or so enterprises involved in things like building MiG military jets and submarines or designing atomic bombs, the city and its surrounding territory have hundreds of factories fac-

ing bankruptcy and a surplus of outstanding scientists facing unemployment. Whatever the outcome, the decision by one region of Russia to move beyond Moscow already has major implications for the future of Russia's ponderous effort to transform its economic, political and social sys-

"This is not simply helping rebuild a few industries," said Mr. Yavlinsky, who has been in the city since May preparing the economic blueprint. "This is the creation of a model of radical economic reform in conditions of destroyed statehood and the helplessness of central authority."

Mr. Yavlinsky has been increasingly criti-

cal of the policies of Yegor T. Gaidar, President Boris N. Yeltsin's acting prime minister

So far, at least, the central government has stodgy former Communists, he is 32, hand-

the shop auctions in April and declared, "Nizhni Novgorod is the leader of privatization, and we can see the steps taken here as exemplary, a model that can be applied all over Russia."

The proposed role for Nizhni Novgorod as a crucible of economic revolution might seem curious for a city that a year ago, still called Gorky, was off-limits to foreigners. It was in the nearby secret research city of Arzamas-16 that Andrei D. Sakharov worked on the Soviet atomic bomb, and it was to Gorky that the dissident was exiled for seven years.

But that special status has also been one reason for Western interest in helping this city. Washington has shown a special concern in preventing a potential export of Nizhni Novgorod's scientists to the Middle East and elsewhere.

Accordingly, the International Finance Corp. was instrumental in designing the store auctions and is working on a plan for privatizing tracking. The International Executive Service Corps has sent retired American managers to help with military conver-

The University City Science Center, a Philadelphia based consortium of 28 universities and research centers, is preparing a data base of research activities in Nizhni Novgorod for potential contracts and pat-

Everyone agrees that the energy for change emanates from Mr. Nemtsov. The governor is different. Even his title is an innovation instead of the official "head of administration." In a world of middle-aged,

some, Jewish, witty, brash in dress and casu-

On a recent weekday, his waiting room, in the old Communist Party headquarters in the medieval citadel, called the Kremlin, is filled with petitioners. Two dozen telephone operators have come to complain that they, like most other state employees here, have not been paid since April. One woman hints that they will stop service.

Mr. Nemtsov responds that Moscow owes Nizhni Novgorod more than 4 billion rubles in unpaid salaries, that he just brought back I billion, and that the rest will be made up as soon as the coupons are ready.

Back in his office he consults by phone

with Yevgeni Krestvaninov, the chairman of the regional parliament and an ally. "If they cut the phones, fire them all," Mr. Krestyaninov fumes. "If you react to one such threat,

you'll be besieged."
Like most local officials, Mr. Nemtsov has little patience for Mr. Gaidar's policies or for the International Monetary Fund. "That idiotic IMF, don't they understand anything?" he wonders aloud. "They want to

transform a country that can't work into America. If we released prices on oil, as they want, we'd immediately become an expensive country, with world prices for every-

Mr. Gaidar's error, he continues, was the assumption that all he had to do was choke off money and raise prices, and enterprises would begin producing more and better

things.
"But that would only work if there were private owners," he says. "All enterprises are still state-owned, so directors simply raised prices and cut production. That's Gaidar's

## Russian Dreams of a Baltic Hong Kong

#### Kronstadt, a Naval Base With a Militant Past, Sails for a Commercial Future

New York Times Service

KRONSTADT, Russia Twenty-four kilometers and 23 minutes by hydrofoil from St. Petersburg, Kronstadt and its naval base can seem a world away: clean, orderly, and disciplined in the way many Russians like to think life There are no hawkers of cheap

Turkish clothing; no prostitutes hanging around hard-currency hotels; no gypsies begging in the A naval base and fortress built

by Peter the Great in 1703 as a sea defense for the larger city 15 miles away that once again bears his name, Kronstadt is an evocative name in the history of the Soviet Early converts to the Bolshevik

cause, Kronstadt's sailors joined the failed 1905 revolution and fought again in the successful sci-zare of power in 1917. Kronstadt sailors formed one of the first-ever

But in the aftermath of the civil war, in March 1921, the sailors of Kronstadt mutinied, denouncing the growing totalitarianism of the new state and its rapid betrayal of worker democracy. Lenin, shocked, finally called the revolt "a counter-revolutionary conspiracy."

n 50,000 troops under Marshal Mikhail N. Tukha-chevsky, who would himself be purged by Stalin in 1937, crossed the ice to Kronstadt and brutally crushed the uprising. Thousands were killed in the fighting and the mopping-up by the Cheka, the predecessor to the KGB; bodies were dumped into a ravine near the is-

Today, Kronstadt is home to only 55,000 people, with one-third of the residents from the navy and one-quarter naval retirees. It's a self-enclosed community where, as they say here, "there's a direct road from the maternity ward to the

But change is coming even to Kronstadt, which had been closed to foreigners for more than 200 years. The first Finnish tour boat arrived less than a year ago, and 26 are scheduled to come this year. Now a road runs over a series of dams to the mainland, and though it is not legal yet, some buses run, and people can now go to the theater in St. Petersburg without wor-rying about missing the last hydro-

The town's mayor, Viktor L. Surikov, who himself spent 30 years in the navy, has big plans to turn this 9.7-kilometer-by-4.8-kilometer (6mile-by-3-mile) island into "the Hong Kong of Russia," a free-en-terprise come for foreign businesses, with five huge dry docks for ship repair. There are 19 old fortresses of various designs. Mr. Surikov wants to fix them up and turn some



into hotels, yacht clubs, nightclubs and casinos. "And why not?" he

Mr. Surikov is fond of the Hong Kong comparison, first suggested to him by Margaret Thatcher, the former British prime minister. "Ac-tually," he said, "it could be better than Hong Kong. We don't have the Chinese to worry about." Nor, apparently, do they worry

about street crime.

"There's no malia, no racke-teers," he said. "People aren't afraid to walk the streets." His problem is getting rid of the said, "even though we offer them and generally "got in the way."

Apartments in St. Petersburg."

The navy has its own problems.

It is feeling the effect of military

Who has a transmissing to the way."

Now, he said laughing, "they're being re-educated."

So are an increasing number of

The navy has its own problems. It is feeling the effect of military cutbacks and is trying to figure out ways to respond. Admiral Alexander N. Melnikov, commandant of has begun a school to teach retiring the naval base, says there are now officers the ways of modern busiabout 100 ships based here, including submarines, one-third the num- jobs. her in the 1950s.

Admiral Melnikov, 44, efficient and articulate, has a taste for antiques, which fill his elegant office. Like many professional officers, he has less love for the new civilian leaders who, he says, are undermining the country's security through well-meaning ignorance.

"I know what needs to be done, as a professional," he said. "These people sit in front of television cameras and tell everyone what needs to be done, and they know nothing. They've worked all their lives as accountants or looked through microscopes or studied

"I get sick to my stomach listen-ing to them. Now people say no military forces are needed, and then conversion starts up, and it is little by little destroying our mili-

Still, he says, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party has one great benefit: the dimination of the political officers Kronstadt tourism agency.

"They don't want to leave," he who had to countersign every order

officers no longer needed by a leaner navy: the Kronstadt base ness, so they can get decent civilian

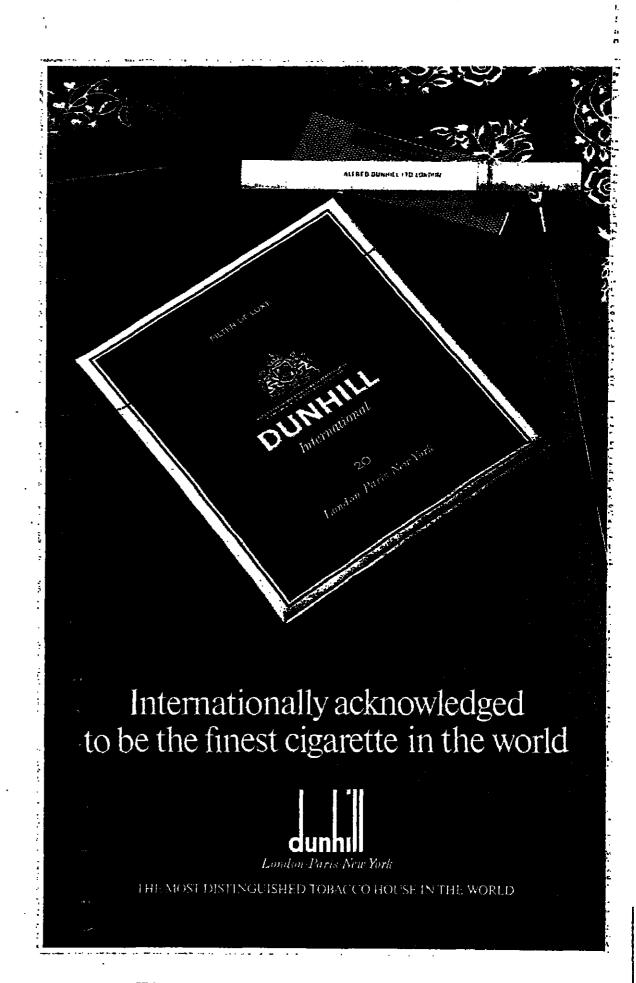
Captain Valeri Y. Toporovsky 41, is the director of the school which is about to graduate its first class of 43. In four months, officers take 460 hours of classroom work in topics like private property and privatization, the anatomy of a market economy, business law and psychology, worker relations, finance and credit, the needs of foreign investors and the use of computers, including how to check for viruses. They finish with two weeks of hands-on work in St. Petersburg businesses, and some have already obtained jobs. After the course, they must leave the service.

Vladimir Lemitsky, 43, had 27 years in the navy but had reached retirement age for his rank, captain second-grade. His last paycheck was 6,500 rubles, about \$45, but before June it was only 3,000 ru-

"For me," he said simply, "this course came just in time." He has found work with a new

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FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1992

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## General Accident Posts Profit

LONDON — General Accident PLC said Tuesday it swung to a pretax profit of £9.5 million (\$18.2) in the second quarter from a loss a down from £105.2 million. year earlier, after raising premi-

more selective in its underwriting Nelson Robertson, the British insurer's chief general manager, said the company's results were a "significant" step toward overall profit-

In the 1991 second quarter, the company's pretax loss totaled £30.5 million. General Accident posted a Exchange. first-half loss of £21.2 million,

In contrast to its competitors, ums, cutting expenses and being General Accident has a low exposure to the depressed property market, which has caused overall losses for the insurance industry during the last two years.

The results were at the high end of analysts' expectations. General

### Saatchi Swings into Profit in 1st Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Saatchi & Saatchi PLC said Tuesday that it posted pre-tax profit of £11.1 million (\$21.44 million) in the first half of 1992 after

suffering a loss of £32 million a year earlier.

Analysts had widely expected a figure between £5 million and £7.5 million and the share price rose 5 pence to 136 pence.

The advertising and media company also said in a statement that it would not pay a first-half dividend.

Become total at £35.7 million in a statement first in the statement that it is the statement th

Revenue totaled £354.7 million, up slightly from £352.8 million.

Chairman Maurice Saatchi said the outlook for the advertising industry was one of slow growth and that the company's new business had

slowed after a promising start in 1992. He said that revenue was likely to be similar to last year's figure but

He said that revenue was likely to be summar to task your warned that currency movements "may have an adverse effect."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

General Accident also said it nlanned to seek shareholder approval for the sale of £300 million of preferred shares to accelerate the repayment of short- to mediumterm debt and improve the company's balance sheet. Approval will be sought at an extraordinary gen-

eral meeting on Aug. 27. The share sales will take place 'in one or more series whenever smissble opportunities arise," it said.

The worldwide underwriting loss in the second quarter totaled £90.4 million, down £36.3 million, helped by the continuing recovery in all major territories, particularly Brit-ain. In the half, its underwriting loss narrowed to £216.3 million from £288.9 million.

Premium income from general business increased to £1.69 billion in the first half from £1.61 billion, and long-term business rose to £357.0 million from £241.1 million. Total premium income increased to £2.05 billion from £1.86 billion.

percent of Northern Telecom's EC sales are in Britain through STC Ltd... (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

#### **International Paper** EC Approves **Acquires Mill in Poland** Canadian Link With Matra

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PURCHASE, New York — mternational Paper Co. announced ing with the government for itases on forestry acreage.

The Polish company exported less Bloomberg Business News BRUSSELS — The EC factory in Eastern Europe, the government-owned Zaklady Celu-lozowa-Papiernicze SA, which is Po-land's largest maker of white paper. Commission said Tuesday it had approved a proposed merger between Northern Telecom Ltd. of Canada and Matra Communication SA of France.

International Paper will pay up to \$150 million initially and has plans to make a capital investment Northern Telecom said last month it would pay \$135 million for a 20 percent stake in of an additional \$175 million over Matra Communication and make a \$130 million loan to four years. Matra convertible into a 19

Zaklady, located northwest of Warsaw in Kwidzyn, is the only integrated bleached pulp and paper company in Poland. Sales in 1991 were \$140 million. Its plant has annual capacity of 220,000 tons of market pulp and 270,000 tons of uncoated white paper, uncoated boxboard and newsprint.

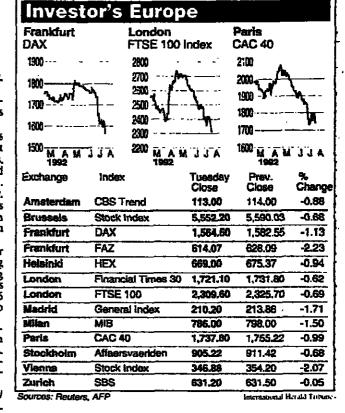
"Certainly there is some modemization needed at the facility," a spokesman for International Paper tively new, there are improvements

to be made in terms of efficiency. he said.

than half of its pulp products, about a third of its fine printing products. less than half of its newsprint, and 10 percent of its boxboard in 1991. The main destination was Germany. International Paper said it expects to use its marketing channels in Western Europe to export the Polish company's products.

International Paper, a major producer of printing and writing papers, paperboard and packaging products and wood products, has manufacturing operations in 26 countries and exports products to more than 130 nations.

Michal Rusiecki, a representa-tive of Poland's ministry that is in charge of selling off state assets. said Polish mills will require substantial capital investment to develop competitive products.



Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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percent equity stake in 1995.

The EC Commission said

that in the four main units af-

fected, public telephone ex-

changes, private switchboards, telephone sets and mobile tele-

phones, the companies' activi-ties were in different geographi-

It noted that more than 70

#### **U.S. Sales Give Polygram** 16% Income Rise in Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BAARN, Netherlands - Polygram NV said its not income rose 16.3 percent, to 171 million guilders (\$104 million), in the first half of 1992, from 147 million in the

same period a year earlier. Polygram's pretax profit rose 5.4 percent to 275 million guilders, from 261 million, the company said. The company is 80 percent owned by Philips NV.

Polygram attributed the increase mainly to a jump in its U.S. business, where market share rose to 14 percent from 11.5 percent in the first half of 1991. U.S. sales rose to

22 percent of the total, up from 18 percent in the first half of 1991.

Its biggest success in the United States was Billy Ray Cyrus on the Mercury Records label, with the debut album "Some Gave All" selling 2.5 million worldwide to date. Others contributing to strong sales included Def Leppard, U2 and El-

Andrew Lloyd Webber's Really Useful Holdings, in which Polygram has a 20 percent stake, showed good results in the first half, Polygram said.

#### Very briefly:

 De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. and De Beers Centenary AG said combined first-half profit fell 26 percent from a year earlier, to \$330 million; it left the interim dividend at 28 South African cents (10.2 cents) but said it expected a "significant reduction" in the final dividend.

 Degussa AG said pretax profit in the nine months to June totaled 164 million Deutsche marks (\$112 million), up 15 percent from a year earlier, as cost-cutting helped offset a 5 percent drop in sales.

Ymos AG, a German auto parts supplier, posted a group net loss of 62.185 million Deutsche marks for 1991; it also proposed a capital restructuring package aimed at returning it to profitability.

• British Telecommunications PLC said it has agreed to "almost all" of the government's proposals on price regulation, including a four-year limit on price increases of inflation minus 7.5 percent a year. Scandinavian Airlines has sued Swedish cabin crew and ground person-

nel, demanding 7.000 kronor (\$1,320) per person in compensation for staging a two-day wildcat strike.

• GTM-Entrepose SA, a French construction company, posted first-half consolidated sales of 13.49 billion French francs (\$2.74 billion), up 3 percent from a year earlier. Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters, AFP

## Interest Charges Slash Earnings at Fokker

AMSTERDAM - Fokker NV said Tuesday its profit dropped 38 percent in the first half and warned that earnings would be even lower in the second half. Net income fell to 26.3 million guilders (\$15.8 million) from 42.2 million guilders a year earlier, dragged down by a 46 percent surge in interest charges, to 56.9 million guilders, to cover mounting debt.

Those higher interest charges in particular mean Fokker is unlikely to post full-year net income of more than 40 million guilders in 1992, the Dutch aerospace company said. Profit in 1991 was 87.4 million guilders. Sales rose 22 percent, to 1.88 billion guilders, in the

Fokker said airlines were suffering from a financially difficult situation, which was reflected in the delay in new aircraft orders.

Under an agreement outlined in July, Deutsche Aerospace AG, part of Daimler-Benz AG, is to purchase a 51 percent stake in Fokker by buying 500 million guilders of new Fokker shares and the state's 38 percent stake in the company.

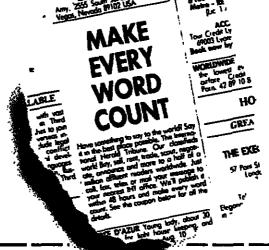
But a price has not yet been set. Fokker said Daimler would have to pay far more than the stock-market price velopment was worth 55 billion pe-for its stake. "They'll have to bid considerably above the setas (\$586 million) "at best." but level of Fokker's shares even before the discussions was unlikely to reach this price bebegan," said Rennie Hendriksen, a Fokker director. Its cause of a currently slack real es-

#### Prima Plans to Sell Madrid Development

MADRID — Prima Inmobi-liaria, the troubled real estate concern that is 40 percent-owned by the Kuwait Investment Office, said Tuesday it planned to sell Torres de Europa, a major development in

A Prima spokesman said the deshares closed at 22.60 guilders. (Reuters, Bloomberg) tate market in Madrid.

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ASIA / PACIFIC

## Budget Fears Sink Australian Dollar

ket jitters, traders said.

Evidence of economic weakness

sales fell 1.8 percent in June, to 7.88

Financial markets expect official

cash interest rates, now about 5.75

percent, to be cut to at least 5.25

percent after the national budget

In Canberra, the finance minister.

Ralph Willis, assured investors Tuesday night that the deficit in the federal budget due to be released next week will not reach 16 billion

dollars (\$12 billion), the figure pre-dicted by the Sydney Morning Her-

dollars, that would mean a bond

supply program of 16.5 billion dol-lars to 19.5 billion dollars.

ended June 30 was 9.3 billion dol-

lars, following a surplus of 1.9 bil-

Australian stock prices, mean-

while, had to weather another

plunge in Japan's market, traders

said. The All Ordinaries index, after

showing weakness in thin trading,

managed to hold its loss to five

points, closing at 1,587.6.
"The market didn't perform too

badly, considering the weakness of

the currency and the decline in To-

market is oversold and it's not too

far off from a bit of a bounce.'

" said Eric Gale, a director at

Minnett Securities. "I feel this

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

lion dollars the previous year.

The deficit for the fiscal year that

comes out.

billion dollars, after falling 0.3 per-

Compiled by Our Stoff From Dispatcher
SYDNEY — Desperate buying by the Reserve Bank of Australia

trader at SBC Dominguez Barry
Ltd. Mr. Pappas said he expects prices, which move opposite to by the Reserve Bank of Australia on Tuesday failed to stem a sell-off of the Australian dollar sparked by nervousness about next week's ment's budget for the fiscal year that began July 1. budget.
The Australian currency fell to

73.18 U.S. cents at one stage, its speculation that the Reserve Bank lowest level since 1989, before recovering to close at 73.325 U.S. cents. rates. That initially buoyed bond Dealers said the Reserve Bank of prices, but gave the currency mar-Australia slowed the currency's dive, but was unable to halt it despite spending up to \$1 billion in buying was provided by official figures rethe Australian dollar at prices from leased on Tuesday showing retail

Australian bond prices reversed a rally as Australian-dollar denominated assets were sold after the expected retail sales to increase. currency plunged. The yield on the 10-year, 10 percent government benchmark government bond, due October 2002, closed at 8.31 percent, 9 basis points above a 19-year low of 8.22 percent that was

touched earlier in the day. "The market's very, very ner-vous," said Spiro Pappas, a bond

#### Fairfax Names Mulholland as Chief Executive

Agence France-Presse SYDNEY — John Fairfax Group announced Tuesday that a South African-based newspaper executive, Stephen Mulholland, had been named chief executive of the Austra-

lian publishing concern. Mr. Mulholland, 56, is currently head of South Africa's Times Media Ltd.

The announcement was made by Sir Zelman Cowen, who became chairman of Fairfax when Conrad Black's Tourang consortium won control of the group in December 1991, one year after it went

into receivership.
Fairfax publishes The Sydney Morning Herald, The Age of Melbourne and the Australian Financial Review.

#### Flotation Set By Malaysian Finance Firm

KUALA LUMPUR -- Mayields, to be volatile until the relaysia's leading industrial-delease next Tuesday of the governvelopment finance company, Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Bhd., is floating Weak economic data boosted shares in preparation for a pub-

lic listing by December, executives said Tuesday. The company is planning a public issue of 47.635 million shares to more than triple its capital base to 270 million ring-

git (\$108 million)... Its capital base now totals 80.86 million ringgit. The company is targeting a listing on the Kuala Lumpur

Stock Exchange by early De-cember," said its deputy gener-al manager, Lim Jit Hai. The chairman, Zain Azrazi, said the extra capital was needsaid the extra capital was need, ed for the company "to play a more effective role in helping the country achieve industrial-ized-nation status."

## Daewoo Buyout Put at \$170 Million Renters The partnership produced the Le before slipping to a 146.7 billion SEOUL — Daewoo Motor Co. Mans, based on the Opel Kadett, won loss last year.

share in a joint-venture carmaker for Adam Opel AG unit in Germany. \$170 million, local news reports said Tuesday, but the Daewoo Group refused to confirm the price, saying a decision had not been made.

The 50-50 joint venture between Darwoo and GM holds assets esti-Economic Daily newspaper, which reported the price.

end. But a final decision on the million in capital to expand busi-amount has yet to be made." million in capital to expand busi-ness and develop a new model. "The divorce price, however, is

decision will be unveiled mid- to end-September." Daewoo Motor Corp. was originally capitalized at \$52.3 billion Wages have been increased by won (\$66.1 million), but this about 160 percent from 1987 to amount was increased to 262.4 bil-

lion won in 1991.

will buy General Motors Corp.'s which is manufactured by GM's Relations between GM and

Daewoo soured in 1989 when Daewoo moved into what GM considered to be its own market in Europe by exporting 3.000 vehicles to Czechoslovakia. GM was also mated at \$340 million, said the reported to be dissatisfied with Daewoo's management style,

Speculation over a breakup sur-A Daewoo spokesman said; faced last year after GM rejected a "Daewoo and GM will split soon proposal by Daewoo that the partfaced last year after GM rejected a and price talks are almost at an tiers each inject an additional \$100 Daewoo Motor has been plagued

not expected to exceed its total val-ne," the spokesman said. "The final problems and soaring wage and production costs The company was hit by severe

1990, a Daewoo Motor spokesman

GM moved into South Korea in 1972 and its joint venture partner was bought out by Daewoo in January 1983.

The company had net losses totaling 31.29 billion won from 1987 through 1989. It posted a profit after tax of 10.2 billion won in 1990

are still interested in rupiah," the Indonesian curren-

The easing of the tight money policy has swamped the money market with rupiah. But banks remain

saddled with many bad debts. These, along with gov-

ernment requirements that a fifth of loans go to small and usually high-risk companies, and the imminent imposition of capital-adequacy requirements, have made banks reluctant to lend.

One banker estimated that of at least 6 percent of

total bank loans were impaired. "There is plenty of

money in the market, but banks can't provide loans

because of bad debts and capital-adequacy requirements," he said.

A stable and effective annual rupiah depreciation

by the government of around 5 percent, reasonable-if-

slow economic growth and strong support from Indonesia's major aid donors have helped virtually wipe

But analysts said the central bank was still hemmed

One banker said of rates that the central bank "has

to find how far down remains sufficient to prevent

people from converting rupish into dollars and put-

in by the threat of capital outflow if it lets interest

GM has said that it would contimue to supply components to Daewoo Motor after the breakup, and the Daewoo spokesman said Tuesday that GM also was likely to continue marketing the Le Mans in the United States.

The spokesman said sales of the Le Mans in the United States had fallen about 30 percent, to 30,000 cars for the first seven months of this year, accounting for 0.2 per-cent of the U.S. vehicle market.

#### About-Face On China by Taiwan Bank

TAIPEI -- The state-owned Bank of Taiwan will not squeeze credit to companies investing in China despite the announcement of such a move by its president, the bank's chairman, Y. D. Sheu, said

Tuesday.
"We will not change our current credit systems, which are in line with government policy," Mr. Sheu said. "BOT President C. M. Pu's personal announcement has nothing to do with our bank," he added.

Mr. Pu's announcement on Monday surprised bankers, business executives and government officials.

He said the bank's overseas branches would not deal with Chinese banking institutions, the bank would not extend loans to local businessmen operating in China, and would not refinance other Taiwan banks offering credits to com-

panies investing on the mainland. Finance Minister Wang Chienshien said last week that Taiwan would allow overseas branches of Taiwan banks to develop financial contacts with China to help local

manufacturers.
But Mr. Pu said Taiwan had been suffering from capital outflow, and that the authorities should offer incentives to keep capital in the country, instead of encouraging operations on the mainland.

They can remove me from the job if they think my suggestion is inappropriate," he said.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.



#### Very briefly:

Cathay Pacific Airways has conditionally agreed to buy a stake of 10 percent in Hong Kong Air Cargo Terminals Ltd. for 95 million Hong Kong dollars (\$12.3 million).

• Mitsubishi Motors Corp. recalled 1,400 four-wheel-drive vehicles to exchange defective engine parts that may leak gasoline. Ebara Corp. and Mitsul & Co. set up a company in China to make and

sell boilers designed to minimize pollution. • Mitsui Mining Co., Japan's largest coal miner, plans to acquire a stake

of 20 percent in a unit of Broken Hill Pty, that holds development rights to a coal field on the Indonesian part of the island of Borneo.

• Taiwan Power Co., a state-owned company, signed a pact with six Australian, Japanese and South Korean companies to explore coal deposits in eastern Australia. • PT Astra International of Indonesia abandoned a pulp and paper

project in West Irian, the Indonesian part of the island of New Guinea, which had been valued at \$654 million but had met strong opposition • Korea Trade Promotion Corp. said South Korea's customs-cleared trade

deficit was expected to narrow to the equivalent of \$6.7 billion this year from \$9.7 billion last year, with exports projected to rise by 9.8 percent and imports by 5 percent.

• Thai Airways International Ltd. said at a meeting for shareholders that it would not automatically have the country's air force chief as its chairman. Ram Niwas Mirdha, a former government minister and senior member of the ruling Congress Party, was named to head a 30-member parliamentary probe into India's recent financial scandal.

Reugers, AFP, AFX

## Indonesia Interest Rates Fall 1 Point

cy, the banker added.

ald. That figure would be 4 percent of the gross domestic product. "The market believes the govern-JAKARTA - Indonesia's central bank cut interest ment budget isn't going to be any joy," said David Simpson, a curren-cy trader at National Australia rates by 1 percentage point on Tuesday, but analysts said that borrowers would not benefit for some time. cy trader at National Australia Bank. If the budget shows a deficit of between 13 billion and 16 billion and that the reduction would do little to improve the

The central bank, Bank Indonesia, reduced its rate for central bank certificates to 14 percent for one-week and 16.5 percent for 12 months.

There is so much liquidity between banks," said a central bank spokesman, Dahlan Sutalaksana. "We hope the liquidity will go to the real sector," he added. In recent months, the central bank has been easing a

tight monetary policy adopted two years ago. The policy had led to problems at several major companies. Business executives said the policy hit them with high interest costs after they had borrowed during the economic expansion of the late 1980s.

A state banker said it would probably take two

months before the latest cuts were passed on to borrowers, though rates on deposits would decline more Lending rates remain as high as 28 percent a year,

while deposits for the same maturity earn 18 to 20 percent. "Interest rates could still drop another one-and-

one-half points," said one private bank executive. e-half points," said one private bank executive.

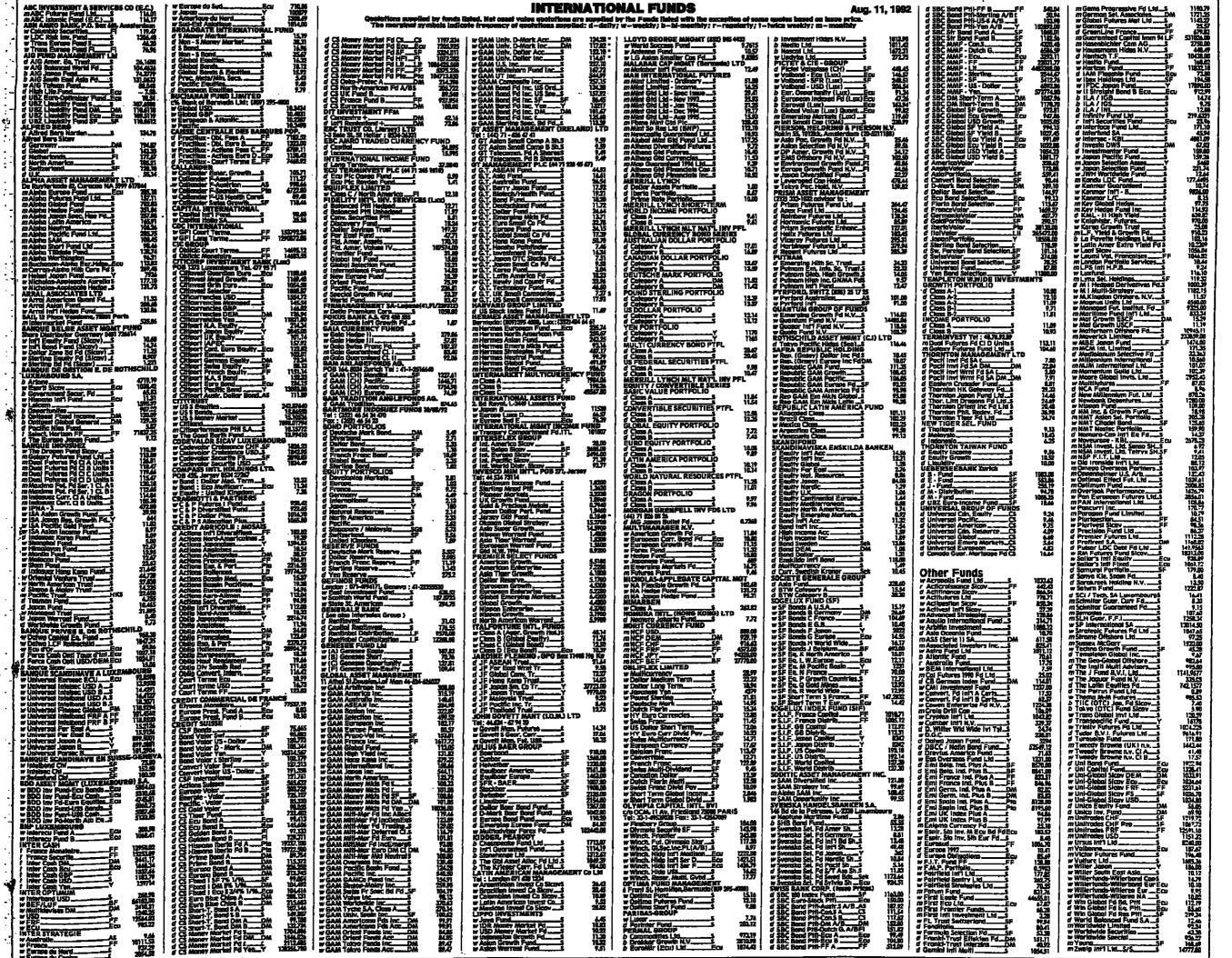
A state banker said one percentage point was about "They're still one of the highest in the world," the as far as the government could go for now to belp banker said of Indonesian rates. "Foreign investors stimulate the economy.

ADVERTISEMENT

devaluation scares from the market.

rates go too low.

them in Singapore.



## SPORTS 3

## 3 Blue Jay Homers **Defeat Orioles as Showdown Begins**

The Associated Press 1 Back at home, the Toronto Blue Jays were the ones swinging the big

Joe Carter, Dave Winfield and Candy Maldonado hit two-run homers Monday night as the Blue Jays beat the Baltimore Orioles, 8-

AMERICAN LEAGUE

in the opener of their showdown for first place in the American League East.
The victory followed a 2-5 swing

### AL to Meet In Week on Sale of Tigers

NEW YORK - American League owners will meet next Wednesday in Chicago to discuss Thomas Monaghan's proposed sale of the Detroit Tigers to Mike Ilitch. A league spokeswoman, Phyllis Merhige, said that the owners may take a straw vote at the Aug. 19 meeting, but that a formal vote would have to wait for a joint meet-

ing of major league owners. The next joint meeting is sched-uled for Sept. 10 in St. Louis, but owners could vote earlier by tele-

phone conference call.

Eleven of the 14 AL owners and eight of 14 National League owners must approve the sale, which is estimated at \$85 million.

The major leagues' ownership committee received a report Monday on the proposed sale from the AL's lawyer. Fred Kuhlmann of the St. Louis Cardinals, chairman of the committee, declined to say whether it would approve the sale.

• The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago set Sept. 30 for tearing oral arguments in Commissioner Fay Vincent's attempt to lift a preliminary injunction blocking National League realignment.

through Boston and Detroit in which Toronto pitchers had an 11.90 earned-rnn average. We just had a horrendous road

trip so we had to get things right-cd," Winfield said. "We stopped our slide. Now we can concentrate on starting a good streak."

The Blue Jays increased their lead to three games over the Orioles. Toronto has won five of seven against Baltimore this season, with three games left in this series.

The Orioles' Mike Mussina gave up a career-high eight runs on 10 hits in 6% imnings. He also allowed three home runs in a game for the

Carter, who got three hits and scored three times, hit his 24th homer in the first inning.

Winfield put Toronto ahead for good at 3-2 with an RBI double in the third, then Maldonado hit his 13th homer that inning and Winfield finished Mussina with his 19th homer in the seventh.

Athletics 5, White Sox 3: In Oakland, Ron Darling and Dennis Eckersley held Chicago to five hits, and the Athletics scored five runs in the first inning to win for the eighth time in nine games.

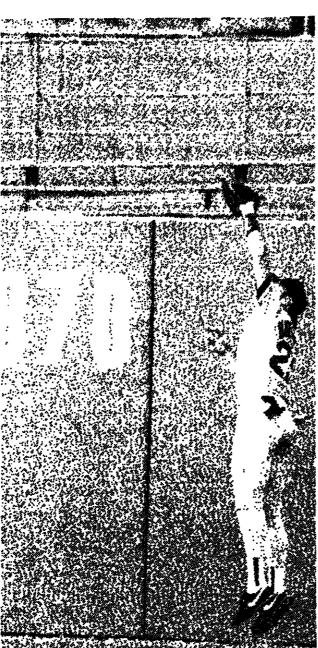
Lance Johnson singled in the White Sox fifth, extending the longest hitting streak in the majors this season to 24 games. Ron Karkovice hit a three-run homer later in the inning

Twins 7, Rangers 5: Kirby Puckett had three hits, including his first homer since June 28, and scored three times as Minnesota returned to the Metrodome following a 1-5 road trip.

Tigers 10, Yankees 5: Cecil Fielder homered and drove in three runs in Detroit, and the slow-footed Tigers stole six bases against New York.

Fielder, leading the majors with 98 RBIs, hit his 26th homer as Detroit won its fourth straight. Indians 8, Red Sox 5: Carlos

Baerga's three-run homer capped a four-run eighth as Cleveland, playing at home, rallied from a five-run Mariners 3, Royals 1: Randy



Boston right fielder Tom Brunansky robbed Mark Whitten of a home run in the second, but visiting Cleveland still won, 8-5.

Johnson pitched a three-hitter and struck out 10 for the 19th time as Seattle beat visiting Kansas City.

Luis Aquino gave up just five ing hitter, singled in a second run.

Angels 4, Brewers 1: Luis Polonia doubled, stole two bases and scored twice as rookie Julio Valera hits in seven innings, but two were back-to-back doubles by Dave Valle and Harold Reynolds in the first, and Edgar Martinez, the AL's lead-

pitched a three-hitter in Anaheim, California, to beat Milwankee and win for only the fourth time in his

## Squeak To No. 11

The Pittsburgh Pirates' 11th

straight victory wasn't easy.

Jeff King singled home the goahead run in the 16th imning Monday night in New York and the Pirates went on for a 4-2 victory over the Mets in a game that took 5:05 to play.

The Pirates are on their longest NATIONAL LEAGUE

streak since winning 11 in a row in

1978. Their record is 16 straight, in Andy Van Slyke led off the 16th with a single off Lee Guetterman and was sacrificed to second by

Cecil Espy, Barry Bonds was then issued the ninth intentional walk of the game before King singled to center. Jose Lind and pitcher Steve Cooke added RBI singles. The Pirates had 17 hits and left

21 runners on base in the game. King was up with runners on second and third in the 10th, but fouled off a bunt that the catcher got for the third out.
"I was just trying to surprise

them," King said. Dodgers 5, Braves 3: In Atlanta, the Braves' nine-game winning streak ended when Ramon Marti-nez outpitched Steve Avery, who was tagged for four runs - three earned -and 11 hits in 6% innings. Martinez held the Braves to two

hits before leaving in the seventh when Atlanta closed to 4-3. The Dodgers added an insurance run in the eighth on a two-out, RBI

for the first time since the announcement of plans for a move to Florida, and beat Houston behind three RBIs from Will Clark and a six-hitter by John Burkett.

Clark hit a two-run homer, his 12th, in the third following Robby hompson's RBI double and added a sacrifice fly in the fifth. Houston is now 4-10 on its 26-

game road trip, caused by the Re-publican National Convention. Expes 11, Cabs 0: Montreal took advantage of shoddy fielding in a six-run third to halt Chicago's home winning streak at seven.

## Ill Wind Blows at Candlestick Politicians Still Trying, but Giants' Fans Have Given Up

the next 25 days."

know."

'It was so cold,

Fan Martha Willis

about \$110 million.

them walk away."

is hope to me. If I thought this was

Lurie drove into the stadium

Monday, past the kids and the

workers and the ticket buyers, but the team's owner wouldn't discuss

a joke, I wouldn't be doing it."

but this is all we

By Michael Martinez

New York Times Service attend the owners' meetings when scenes were all familiar ones for a called himself "an optimist but also summer afternoon at the ball park. a realist."

Kids waiting around the players "He wa parking lot for autographs. Workers preparing the field for batting practice. Technicians moving quietly but hurriedly in preparation for another television broadcast. And the seats were all empty.

The gates to Candlestick Park had is moving ahead with plans for a not opened, but the emptiness of the stadium on Monday seemed real. A year from now, the place could look like this in April and May and June, all the way into October.

So far, the news here hasn't changed: the San Francisco Giants are still leaving for Florida next season, although efforts are being made to somehow keep them. Mayor Frank Jordan continues pursi investors who would match the \$110 million offer the Giants' owner, Bob Lurie, has already accepted, and Angela Alioto, a member of the San Francisco County Board of Supervisors, intends to unveil plans for a downtown stadium this week.

But hearts are still breaking. I really don't want them to go," said 15-year-old Gary Lugui of Daly City, who said he had written a letter last week to Commissioner Fay Vincent, asking him to keep the team here. "It won't be the same without them."

"I'm sad," he added, shrugging helplessly. "They won't be here any-more. I haven't felt what that's like."

The feeling is one of inevitabil-ity. Fans who walked up to the box single by Eric Young.

Giants 4, Astros 1: The San
Francisco Giants returned home
for the first time since the standard resigned to the move. "You know that you're going to

miss playing in the place where you started out," said first baseman Will Clark, "but if my boss tells me to play somewhere else, I'm playing somewhere else." But it is not that way for the

Giants' fans, whose hopes seem all but gone. If there is a glimmer, it comes from politicians.

Mayor Jordan said Monday he

was setting up committees to seek investors. One majoral candidate, H. Irving Grousbeck, has been reviewing the team's financial reports for more than a week.

The mayor, who has said he will emotional thing." About his own trend the owners' meetings when feelings, he said. "It's difficult."

Later. Lurie held a 15-minute, closed-door meeting with his players, explaining his decision to them. Fans clearly don't blame Lurie. "He wants the other owners and

"If I was in his shoes, I guess I would've done the same thing, said Sergio Jacquez of Sunnyvale.
"But I also don't know how I could said Bob Forsythe, the mayor's spokesman. "That's the project in live with this knowing that I'd bro-At the same time, Alioto said she ken all these people's hearts."

Voters have had four chances to approve initiatives that would have provided funds for a new stadium. All were turned down, the last one in June by nearby San Jose. When it was announced that Lurie had accepted an offer by a group in the Tampa Bay area, to play at the Suncoast Dome in St. Petersburg, it left fans here as cold as a Candlesuck Park wind.

downtown stadium that would cost "I understand what it's like sitting out there watching a game." "Losing the Giants is devastatsaid pitcher Dave Righetti, raised in San Jose. "As a kid, I couldn't find anybody to take me to games." ing to me," she said. "I'm not an avid fan who wouldn't miss a game, but I am an avid fan of San Fran-

"You freeze here," said Martha Willis of South San Francisco. "My cisco. We can't just sit back and let daughter and I have left games at Asked if she was giving fans a sense of false hope, Alioto said: "I don't know what false hope is. Hope times because it was so cold. But this is all we know."

It is all most of the players know,

"I'm not going to miss the 50degree weather and the wind blowing 30 miles an hour in the middle of June," said pitcher Trevor Wilthe matter. Asked about hopes to son. "But I'm going to miss the fans retain the Giants, he said, "It's an who treated me real well."

## 4 Title Fights for Beijing

LAS VEGAS - Iran Barkley will defend his International Boxing Federation super middleweight title Oct. 16 in Beijing, in the main event of a program that will include three other world title fights. They will be the first world title fights ever held in China.

Bob Arum of Top Rank Inc., which will produce and distribute the card for pay-per-view television, said Monday that Barkley will fight fellow American Doug DeWitt in a 12-round bout in the 17,000-seat Capitol Gymnasi

World Boxing Organization light heavyweight champion Leconzer Barber will also fight another American, Mike Sedillo, while Gerald McClelland, the WBO middleweight champion, and Jesse Benavides, the WBO junior welterweight titlist, will make defenses against opponents yet to be determined.

#### **BOOKS**

COMPROMISED CAMPUS: The Collaboration of Universifies With the Intelligence Com- of being disloyal Americans. munity, 1945-1955

By Sigmund Diamond. 371 pages. \$27.95. Oxford University Press Inc., tor worked together closely. York 10016.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

T.T. should not come as a surprise to readers of recent books and magazine articles about the reign of J. Edgar Hoo-yer during the Cold War that the tentacles of the Federal Bureau of Investiga-tion extended into American universities. Thanks to the Freedom of Information Act, in recent years historians, biographers and journalists have been able to obtain government dossiers -heavily censored and often with pages withheld - on individuals and organizations ranging from U.S. Nobel laureates in literature to members of Congress and

the Supreme Court. In "Compromised Campus," Sigmund Diamond, a professor of sociology and emeritus professor of history at Colum-bia University, adds fuel to the bonfire of the liberties. Citing FBI files and his own observations, he reveals that for at least 10 years after World War II, Hoover's special agents enlisted administrators and professors and planted them as subagents in place. Diamond maintains that

such college officials and faculty members were more than willing to report to the FBI about colleagues they suspected

Diamond's theme builds on information already existing in the study of Mc-Carthyism and Hoovermania, which are linked because the senator and the direc-

The leading expert on domestic surAn unfortunate flaw in "Comproveillance without judicial fiat, Professor mised Campus" is the author's mixture

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The Athan Theoharis of Marquette University, obtained thousands of FBI docuats and interpreted them in such valuable books as "Spying on Americans" and "From the Secret Files of J. Edgar Hoover." Presidents and presidential aspirants, federal employees, newspapers, networks, film studios, guilds, unions and civil rights leaders all were shown to have FBI files, usually without their

Sometimes spying was done upon an organization's members by its own officials. In the best-known case, Ronald Reagan, while president of the Screen Actors Guild in 1947, served as an infor-

mant assigned the code name Agent T-10, for the FBI's Los Angeles office. In "Compromised Campus," the author devotes special attention to individ-uals he considers collaborators with the FBI during the early 1950s, based on files he unearthed under the Freedom of Information Act. They include, from Har-vard, McGeorge Bundy, dean of the fac-ulty of arts and sciences, and Henry A. Kissinger, a teaching fellow who was executive director of an international

seminar and William Yandell Elliott, a professor of government described as

At Yale, the author says Harry B. Fisher, the FBI's liaison on campus, was "an undercover employee of Yale University for 25 years, whose last 15 years of service were devoted mainly to political surveillance."

An unfortunate flaw in "Comproof the personal and the general. The New York Times.

reader sometimes is confused by the leaps between the author's own experience and his broader theme of the existence of an academic-intelligence complex. Yet when Diamond sticks to the documents in the FBI files, he justifies his conclusion that the most eminent colleges collaborated with the intelli-

gence community.

#### **BEST SELLERS**

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 tookstores throughout the United States, Weeks on list

This Wee	FICTION La k We	ed. or	ed U
3	GERALD'S GAME, by Stephen		
-		1	
2	WATTING TO EXHALE, by Terry		
-	McMillan	2	1
3	McMillan THE PELICAN BRIEF, by John		
-	Grishant	3	2
4	POSSESSING THE SECRET OF		
	JOY, by Alice Walker	4	1
- 5	SCRUPLES TWO, by Judich		
•	Krantz	5	
6	COLONY, by Anne Rivers Siddons	6	
ž	COLONY, by Anne Rivers Siddons FATHERLAND, by Robert Harris EYE OF THE STORM, by Jack	14	
Ř	EYE OF THE STORM, by Jack		
-	Higgins	12	
9	DARK FORCE RISING, by Timo-		
•	4. 7.t.	7	

IMZADL by Peter David ...
IEWELS, by Danielle Steek
SAHARA, by Clive Cussler
ALL AROUND THE TOX

14 OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO!, by Dr. Senss 15 ALL THE PRETTY HORSES, by 11 120

DIANA: HER TRUE STORY, by Andrew Morton
THE SILENT PASSAGE, by Gail TRUMAN, by David McCullough EARTH IN THE BALANCE, by Al Gore
SAM WALTON: MADE IN
AMERICA, by Sam Walton with
John Hucy
LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG,
by Garry Wills
A BRILLIANT MADNESS, by
Patry Duke and Gjoria Hochman Patty Duke and Gloria Hochman . HEAD TO HEAD, by Lester

THE LAST TSAR, by Edvard Rad-REVOLUTION FROM WITHIN, QUIRED TASTES, by Peter Mayle
THE HAPPY ISLES OF OCEANIA, by Paul Theroux
DIANA: A PRINCESS AND HER
TROUBLED MARRIAGE, by
Nicholas Davies
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, by
Blanche Wiesen Cook

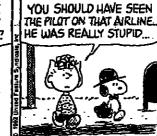
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS THE MEASURE OF OUR SUC-CESS by Marian Wright Edelman A RETURN TO LOVE, by Mari-

ange Williamson
HOW TO SATISFY A WOMAN
EVERY TIME, by Naura Hayden
HARVEY PENICK'S LITTLE
RED BOOK, by Harvey Penick
with Bud Shrake
MORE WEALTH WITHOUT
RISK, by Charles J. Givens

#### **PEANUTS**

MY ATTORNEY AND I ARE GOING OVER TO THE COURTHOUSE TO SEE THE JUDGE.





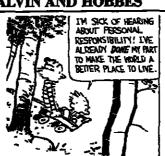


#### BEETLE BAILEY





#### CALVIN AND HOBBES







#### DOONESBURY



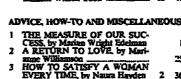








BLONDIE



## REX MORGAN CHRIS SLATER IS ONE OF THE FINEST PHYSICIANS I'VE DR SLATER BROKE THE RULES, DICK ---WE CAN'T

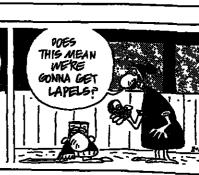
COMMEMORATION

OF YOUR 25 YEARS

WIZARD of ID

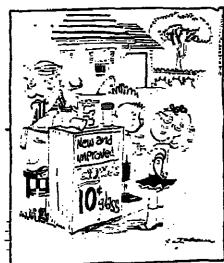


BUT, LIKE YOU OR ME-SHES STILL A HUMAN BEING!

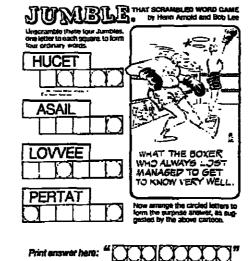


FACED WITH THE FEAR OF LOSING ALL I WORKED FOR, I MIGHT HAVE SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED DOING THE A

#### DENNIS THE MENACE



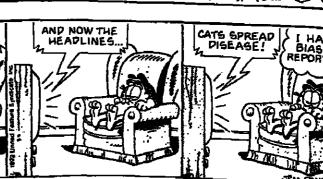
CAUSE WERE USING A COMPLETELY NEW FRESH LEYEN TODAY.

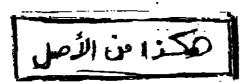


umbies HOUSE ENEMY PRIMER AFLOAT What he said when solved why he loved falling - It's A "REEL" SPORT









## SPORTS OLYMPICS

## To Soccer Molehills

ONDON—Coming down from Montjuic, one could barely face the immediacy of Europe's new soccer season. Time and business wait for no man, the soccer is upon us, and the kick off on Saturday will press the case for divorce in households already satiated with the gargantnan ONDON - Coming down from Montjuic, one could barely face the television coverage of the Games.

Soccer's part in the Olympics was at best peripheral. It was neither as inspired, nor as corrupt, as some of the main Olympic events. And though soccer eventually drew the largest audience, it could not compare in significance to the wonderful lap of honor of the two African women in

significance to the wonderful lap of nonor of the two African women in the main stadium last Friday night.

Their race, the 10,000 meters, had been a classic. Defarth Tulu, the winner, had stalked Elana Meyer, the silver medalist, lap after lap, feeding off her opponent's front running before surging past at the finish. The runner who played a waiting game won, but the beauty was in the joy

Meyer is white, and from South Africa. Tulu is black, and from Ethiopia. Their countries were competing in sport for the first time since South Africa was banned three decades ago for its apartheid policies. Nobody can yet say evil is beaten, but the whole world now has a symbol and the hope of sport transcending race.

South African soccer, as it happens, denounced bigotry years ago. Its

Rob Hughes

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**'lot Hart Country** 

Party (2004)

black population has long adored the game, yet welcomed white participation in the administration and on the field.

globe, last Saturday's Olympic soccer final drew immense television ratings. Spain beat Poland, 3-2, with a goal at the very last gasp in a match fit to set before a king and 95,000 of his subjects.

That gathering reflected nationalistic fervor rather than the lure of under-23 teams—an age limit, FIFA said Thesday, that will remain in force in 1006—which on other rights platted in mostly energy and in the said that the last of the said that will remain in force in 1006—which on other rights platted in mostly energy and the said that the last of the said that the sa

force in 1996 — which, on other nights, played in mostly empty stadiums.

Small wonder that FIFA is seriously contemplating asking the IOC to add women's soccer to the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta. The idea comes from Arthur Wall, coordinator for soccer at those Games, who has the sense to see that if Spain cannot fill half the seats for Olympic soccer then

the stadiums around Atlanta might look like deserts.

FIFA foisted on Spain a half-baked formula imposing the age limit, barring many of soccer's finest players. It then complained about a lack of promotion leading to the embarrassingly insipid atmosphere at the

Art Wall's push for women players makes sense. The United States, the land of winners, ranks nowhere in men's soccer but is world champion in the women's game. Given the chronic over-population at the Olympics, and given FIFA's protectionist attitude toward its own World Cup, might it not be time to give the men a rest and let the women play the soccer in

The men, poor devils, are overworked and overpaid enough already. In England, they will be back at work on Saturday and, because of TV satellite wars, the new-season hype has turned into a palpable nonsense. We have had league soccer in Britain for 104 years, yet now we superimpose the description "Premier League" on the old first division. We also change the marketing strategy so that, one way or another, the

name of the game is to extract more cash from the customer.

N THE PRETEXT of making the grounds safer, the authorities are inflicting all-seat regulations despite the preference of many fans to stand. With the conversion, capacities are deduced, stadiums have all the attraction of building sites and the price bikes will oblige a regular team follower to pay upward of \$1,900 for his season's entertainment.

If he cannot afford that, his second option is to pay a third as much to buy a dish antenna and a franchise to Sky Sports' exclusive live coverage of Premier League games.

This channel, run by Australians, promises us "A Whole New Ball Game." Sky's head of sports, David Hill, says his television team wants "to educate, inform and explain, as well as question, amuse and enter-

Sky serves a tiny minority of the soccer public but is banking on the bond between the Brits and their sport to pay as they view. "Our aim," Hill explains, "is to give our viewers the best seat in the house — the chairman's seat The chairman has access to the best possible view of the 

· One wonders why so many chairmen of these soccer chibs, with so many privileges, display such ignorance and so mismanage their teams to such extent they become virtually bankrupt institutions dependent on

television bail money. Vic Wakeling, who will direct Sky's coverage, hails from England's

northeast, where most men and many women are soccer fanatics from the cradle up. He says, "Some from the cradle up. He says, "Some SCOREBOARD people think we have a bunch of SCOREBOARD Aussies in charge who know nothing about football who will start messing around with fixtures and

No? Television has already spoilt the traditional habit of Saturday soccer. Sky will screen one live match each Sunday, another on

Adds Wakeling: "We will put a camera on top of a crane covering the whole pitch and with an electronic chalk board we can show why certain players make certain runs and the way a team builds up its moves. We will also have a skills camera focusing on a particular

Fine, new technology is there to be used. But the former idea was tried in the late 1960s and abandoned by men who learned that it was best to let the action speak for itself, to be smart with the close-ups of the quality for which English soccer is famous — the raw courage of the contest.

Much of that is impulsive rather than calculated. The English soccer brain, foreigners remind us, begins in the toes and terminates at the

Besides, England's stars - Pani Gascoigne, David Platt, Des Walker — are now playing in Italy. And with the rest so exposed in Europe two months ago, the Sky skills camera might be a redundant and dan-

Indeed Channel 4, the smallest England's free national networks, will oppose Sky with live broadcasts of Italian league socer. And once it turns the spotlight on Gascoigne, on Ruud Gullit, Marco van Basten and Roberto Baggio, comparison might be an Rob Highes is on the stuff of the Sanday Times.

## Down the Mountain Atlanta Wakes Up — Barcelona Is Tough to Top

later, was nearly burned to the ground by

General William Tecumseh Sherman. Instead of 13th-century cathedrals, Atlanta's monuments tend to be things like "the Dump," the boarded-up building where Margaret Mitchell wrote "Gone With the Wind," and the Varsity, the drive-in where Atlantans go for their quotient of greasy burgers.

Instead of the Mediterranean Sea.

there's the Chattahoochee River.

any host city that came before it.

But it is a rare person here who has watched Barcelona's remarkable combination of rich history, stunning architecture, said in Barcelona. "What we've concl mountains and sea and not wondered, as is you do everything your own way." The Atlanta Constitution did in an editorial the other day, "How on earth is Atlanta going to measure up to Barcelona by 1996?

News reports here have been full of gushing references to Barcelona, and At-lanta officials have been peppered with

By Peter Applebome

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — The Olympic flag is on its way to Atlanta, but it has dawned on a lot of people here that as an act to follow, Ramselona isn't Biloxi or Chattanooga.

Ramselona isn't Biloxi or Chattanooga and in the local mythology, it's an article of faith there that the 1996 Olympics eight years ago without anything resembling the history, culture or natural surroundings of Barcelona.

terranean Sea to put on a memorable Games." Billy Payne, president of the At-lanta Committee for the Olympic Games. said in Barcelona. "What we've concluded

Atlanta does have its share of fine restaurants, and one thing that most of Barcelona lacks — air-conditioning.

"Underground Atlanta is not a bad tourist attraction," said Bob Steed, a local

lawyer and author, referring to a down-

town shopping and entertainment com-plex as he tried to come up with Atlanta's ta." answer to the Placa d'Espanya or the Palan Nacional.

"There's the Coca-Cola Museum. And I take foreign guests to the Varsity all the time. They marvel at it."

And even if Atlanta's architecture doesn't quite match Barcelona's, some Atlantans believe that Barcelona is not a bad point of departure at all for the Atlanta Games, the last Olympics of the 20th cen-

"Barcelona represents the past, Atlanta represents the future," said the Reverend Joseph E. Lowery, president of the South-ern Christian Leadership Conference. "I think we have a lot to offer that will represent what the future will be like, par-

At the least, the 1996 Games figure to portray an image of the South far more contemporary than the hoary "Gone With the Wind" images that linger on.

Claiborne Darden, a local political consultant, said that just as Atlanta's designation two years ago as the 1996 host of the Games showed the degree to which the city and the South had come of age, when all is said and done Atlanta will fare just fine.

"It's going to be the New South Olympics," said Mr. Darden, "the modern progressive South that is no longer a string of 1948 8N Ford tractors, perhaps with a dignified thumb of the nose at the Rust Belt. You know what they say: Don't get

### Johnson Edging Closer to Return To NBA Lakers

LOS ANGELES — It appears more and more likely that Magic Johnson will be playing again for the Los Angeles Lakers of the National Basketball Association next season.

"What's going to happen is my wife and I are going to sit down and we're going to talk about it and see," Johnson said Monday night on "The Arsenio Hall Show," "It all depends on if I feel like coming back. That's all."

Johnson, who turns 33 on Friday, said on the television show he would consult with his doctor to determine how many games he could play if he were to return - but not to ask his doctor's

"If I decide to come back, we have to get together and say, O.K., 60 games, 70 games, 80, that whole thing," he said. "Not the fact on whether or not to come back. That's all my own deci-The 10-time NBA All-Star said his wife, Cookie,

initially was against him playing professional bas-ketball again. He retired nine months ago after learning he had the virus that causes AIDS. Then as we both got educated and found out

that everything was going good and we knew what it's going to take for me to be here with you and her for a long time, then she said O.K.," Johnson said. "And I know I'm healthy, I'm strong, I'm ready to go. And now it's just deciding whether I want to do that for another year or two or if I just want to stay a businessman and just enjoy hanging out

with you and my wife and my son and so on. The Lakers' general manager, Jerry West, on KABC's "Monday Night Live" show, said that "I think it's solely Earvin's decision, what he wants to do. We've stated all along we want what's best for Earvin Johnson. If playing basketball is part of it, then we embrace it.

Johnson's doctor, David Ho, said on the same he's going to play and play hard. The question is, is that in his best interest? The doctor said the decision belongs to Johnson.

"It depends on how he feels. I assume he continnes to feel fine. He looked well in Barcelona," he



Maybe there aren't any 13th-century cathedrals, but Atlanta does have monuments like the Varsity, the drive-in where Atlantans go for their quotient of greasy burgers. And, there will be Whatizit, above, although it is not to everybody's taste as a mascot.

fensive back, Signed Lionel Washington, de-tensive back, to 3-year contract, and Darrel

opper, cornerback. MIAMI--Signed Tray Vincent, comerback

NEW ENGLAND—Fired Joe Mendals, vice president for player operations.

N.Y. GIANTS—Walved Greg Amster, full-back, Merton Harris, wide receiver, and Ramsey Brackery, society. Signed Bob Kratch, puord, to 2-year contract, and Mark Collins, properties.

connertock.

N.Y. JETS—Traded Corwin Anthony, Hight end, to Green Bay for conditional draft pick.

Agreed to terms with Dave Cadigon, suard.

Walved Vincent Brownies, wide receiver, and Donnie Gordner, detensive end.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Rich Miana, soility, and Kenny Jackson, wide receiver. Walved Charles Smith with seventer and Internet Will.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Rich Mana, sostly, and Kenny Jackson, wide receiver, walved
Cutritin Smith, wide receiver, and Harvey Wilson, defensive back. King Hill, talent scout,
retired effective Aus. Is, to became of rector of
god for Town 18 inc's new course in Houston.
PHOERIKE—Staned Jim Wohler, note tacks,
PHITSBURGH—Signed Rich Schonewolf,
defensive lineman, Richard Shelton, defensive back and Justin Strzetczyk, offensive
lineman, Aereed to terms with Loon Searcy,
offensive lockle, on 4-year contract.
SAN FRANCISCO—Stave Wallace, offensive
lockle, signed a 2-year contract, Multed Chris
Ford, wide receiver. Aereed to terms with Brent
Jones, floath end, on 2-year contract, Put Derrick Deese, guard, on injured reserve.
SEATTLE—Ray Roberts, offensive tockle, on
four 1-year contracts, and with Torty Woods.

four 1-year contracts, and with Tarry Woods, defensive end, on 1-year contract. Signed Dwayne Harper, cornerback, to two 1-year

ontracts.
TAMPA BAY—Signed Carl Carter, come
ock, Walved Terry Anthony, wide receive

WASHINGTON-Signed John Brentley, line-backer. Put Dee Thomas, cornerback, and

terbook, and Todd Kalis, attensive NEW ENGLAND—Fired Joe Men

### **Young Follows Record With Win** In Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO — Kevin Young of the United States gave an encore Tuesday to his 400-meter hurdles world record in Barcelona when he raced to victory at a Grand Prix meet.

Five days after smashing Ed Moses' nine-year-old world record, Young raced around the Stade Louis II track in 47.60 seconds. That was 0.82 seconds outside his record, but was still faster than anyone else has achieved this season.

With a top-level field that made it a virtual repeat of the Olympic final. Young got away to a fast start with silver medalist Winthrop Graham of Jamaica keeping with him stride for stride until they came out of the Graham finished in 48.22, World champion Samuel

Matete of Zambia, disqualified in the Olympics after hitting a hurdle in the adjacent lane, was third in In the women's 400 hurdles, world champion Ta-

tyana Ledovskaya of Belarus, fourth in Barcelona, edged out silver medalist Sandra Farmer-Patrick of the United States by one-twentieth of a second in

It was a time that has been beaten this year by only Sally Gunnell of Britain when she won gold in Barcelona. She was not competing in Monte Carlo.

Frankie Fredericks of Namibia, the fastest man in

Africa, won the men's 200, coming from fourth place out of the bend to storm through in 20.18 seconds. Fredericks, the silver medalist in both Olympic sprints, beat European champion John Regis of Brit-ain, who second in 20.26.

Leroy Burrell, a member of the world record-break-ing U.S. 4x100-meter relay team, was a distant sixth in 20.66 seconds.

Merlene Ottey of Jamaica, surprisingly beaten in both Olympic women's sprints, was on the losing end again in the 200 meters, but only just

Irina Privalova of Russia, the 100-meter bronze medalist, won in 22.07 seconds with Ottey 0.01 sec-

Olympic 400-meter champion Marie-José Pérec of France was third in 22.29. She was one of 12 gold medalists from Barcelona taking part in the meet.

There was defeat for another Olympic champion when Cuban discus thrower Maritza Marten was third with a best of 67.42 meters in an event won by Larissa

Korotkevich of the CIS with 69.30.

BASEBALL Major League Standings

Monday's Line Scores AMERICAN LEAGUE AMERICAS LEAGUE
Builtanes 191 900 982—4 9 8
Tornate 191 900 982—4 9 8
Tornate 283 919 282—8 11 9
Aussino, Flanagon (7) and Tockstf; Statilemyre, Word (9), Heaths (9) and Sorders, W—
Statilemyre, 7-7. L—Mansino, 11-5. HRs—Toronto, Carler (24), Winiteld (19), Maldonado (17).
Seaton 113 800 900—5 8 3
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December (17), Durnickii (18), Reporter Cleveland 883 886 145—8 19 burgh, Van Darwin, Fossos (7), Quantrill (8), Rearden (8) and Pesrot Cook, Armstreas (7), Olin (9) and Alomer, W—Armstrops, 4-13, L.—Quentrill, 1-2 Sv—Olin (19), HR3—Boston, Clark (5), Cleveland, Baerga (17), Balla 2 (23). Texas 621 901 801—8 9 2 Misressote 912 301 801—8 9 2 Yokuli with, Bannister (8) and Rodríguez; Tapani, Asuliero (9) and Harper, W—Topani, I3-7, L—With, 3-16, Sv—Aguillera (21), HR3—Tapani, Delmeira (14), Polimer 2 19), Minnesota, Puckett (15).

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Wakefield, Neoule (9), Brofferson (11), Be-tanda (13), Cooka (15), Brofferson (11), Be-tanda (13), Cooka (15), Brofferson (11), Be-yr (13), Guetlerman (15) and Hundley, W-Cooka, 1-a. L.—Guetlerman, 2-2, HRs—Pitts-

CENTRAL LEAGUE

## TRANSACTIONS

American League CHICAGO—Put Orals Grebeck, shortstop, on 15-day disabled list, Recalled Shawn Jeter, in-

fielder, from Vancouver, Pocific Coast League DETROIT-Put Shown Hore, outfleider, or Brogna, first boseman, from Toledo, Interna-tional League. N.Y. YANKEES—Put Curt Young, pitcher,

tello and Larry Stanford, pitchers, from Co-hembus, International Leogue, Put Shariard on the 40-day disobled list.

OAKLAND—Recalled Lance Blankenthia, second bosonian, from rehabilitation ossign-ment of Tocomo, Pocific Coast Leogue, Des-ignated Gene helson, pitcher, for assignment. SEATTLE—Put Rich Delucia, pitcher, on the 15-day disobled list. Recalled Calvin Jones, pitcher, from Colsary, Pocific Coast Leogue, Put Kevin Mitchell and Grag Britey, outfielders, on 15-day disobled list, Bought contracts of Milke Blowers, Infielder, and John Moses, outfielder, from Calsary.

TEXAS—Put Dickle Than, shortstop, on the 15-day disobled list. Recalled Mario Diaz, than 15-day disobled list.

I Schay Scholled Illst. Recritied Marie Dicz, short-stee, and David Hutte, outfleider, from Oldohe-mo City, American Association. Assigned Ray Stephens. Corbier, outfleid to Oslohamia. TORONTO—Put Dave Sheb, pitcher, on 15bilde list, refroctive to August 9th.

d Mike Timlin, pitcher, from Syroitemptional League.

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Metional League.

AGO--put Soromy Sens, carificider, on

receiver. lied Mike Timila, pitcher, from Syro-

Jeff Kunkel, Infleider-outfielder, from Iowo,
American Astociation.

HOUSTON—Recoiled Darryl Kile, pitcher,
from Tucson, Pocific Coast League, Walved
Benny Distriction, Infleider.

L.A. DODGERS—Put Torn Candianti, pitcher,
on 15-day disabled list. Recoiled Kip Gross.

001-800-877-2581 TTALY

N.Y. METS—Recoiled Eric Hijiman, sitch-

fielder, to Chicogo for Keith She PITTSBURGH—Activated Zane Smith, plicher, from 15-day disabled list, Optioned William Pennytecher, outfielder, to Carelino, Southern Leosue.

ST. LOUIS—Optioned Todd Zelle, third baseman, to Louisville, American Association, Recalled Tracy Woodson, third baseman, from Louisville.

Masketball.

National Societhall Association
DETROIT—Named Tony Horris trainer.

LA. LAKERS—Signed Anthony Peeler, gound, to multiveer contract.

guard, to multiyear contract.

ORLANDO—Signed Shaquille O'Neal, cen-ORLANDO—Signed Shoquille O'Neal, center, to 7-year contract. Announced they matched bollos offer sheet to Stanley Roberts, center, Acquired Lester Conter, suard, from Milhowukee for Som Vincent, guard, and 1994 second-round draft choice.

PHOENIX—Julie File named media relations director, effective Sept. 1.

PORTLAND—Signed Mario Elle, guard, to an offer steet. ward.
WASHINGTON—Named Chuck Douglas assistant general monoger.

National Fuotball League ATLANTA—Signed Elbert Shelley, corner-back, to 1-year contract. BUFFALO-Wolved Kenneth Sins. deten-

FOOTBALL

BUFFALO—Wolved Kenneth Sins, deten-sive and,
CINCINNATI—Signed Carl Pickens, wide receiver, to 3-year contract, Wolved Chris Burns, defensive and; Troy Founce, punter; Josen Pollumbis, superierbock, and Mark Ben-son and Lary Pitts, wide receivers, Lee Bark-er, linebacker, refired. CLEVELAND— Signed John Bose, deten-sive end, and Kent Wells, nose tackle, Wolved Timothy Hill, cornerback, Mike Wise, defen-sive end, and Kelthen McCont, quarterback.

FOOTBALL DALLAS—Signed Vinson Smith, line er. to 3-year contract, and Jim Jeffcoot, NFL Preseason

Monday's Result ms 34, Chicago 31 OCCER SE

INDEPENDENCE CUP

SIDELINES

#### South Africa Admitted to World Cup:

ZURICH (Reuters) — South Africa, Benin and Namibia will take part in the 1994 World Cup competition, FIFA said Tuesday.

South Africa will replace Sao Tome and Principe and play its first match Oct. 10 in Nigeria, while Benin will replace Malawi and Namibia will replace Burkina Faso, all of which withdrew,

 The transfer of Swedish national striker Johnny Ekstrom from IFK Gothenburg to the English team Chelsea has fallen through, a spokeswoman for the Swedish club said Tuesday.

Steroids Suspected in Kordic Death

QUEBEC (UPI) - John Kordic, the National Hockey League player who died en route to a hospital after lighting with police, appeared to have fresh needle marks on his arm and a cache of steroids in his motel room, a coroner's spokesman said Monday.

 U.S. officials in Detroit unsealed 17 indictments Monday charge 37 persons with an estimated \$20 million distribution of real and fake anabolic steroids, mostly through gymnasiums. They said the indictments were issued after a 2 ½-year undercover operation by the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Food and Drug Administration. Canadian authorities had arrested three persons possessing \$100,000 worth of steroids as a result of the investigation, officials said.

#### For the Record

Rand González has tendered his resignation as Mexico's minister of sports because the team won only a silver medal in the 50-kilometer walk. The government had invested \$115 million in facilities and \$73 million in training athleres in the last three years.

(AFP)

Fidel Castro said in Mexico City, while praising Cuba's athletes in Barcelona, that a Cuban team would definitely participate in the Games

in Atlanta in 1996. The NHL Chicago Blackhawks traded goaltender Stephane Beaure-gard, acquired Friday from Buffalo, to the Winnipeg Jets for Finnish center Christian Ruuttu and future considerations. nter Christian Ruuttu and future considerations.

(AP)

Jack Nicklaus announced Monday the formation of the Nicklaus Golf

Equipment Co., which will sell golf equipment and accessories and begin Thomas Springstein, who had admitted giving Katrin Krabbe the banned drug Cleabuterol, was fired Tuesday as trainer for the Neubran-

denburg Sports Club in Germany. **Uuotable** 

Reggie Jackson: "The will to win is worthless if you don't get paid for

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55-00-11 INTERPLANDS MATLLES PERCI

### **OBSERVER** Olympian Plugs

By Russell Baker NEW YORK — A tribute to Olympic athletes:

This is being composed on a Compaq Personal Computer using DOS version 3.31. The software is WordPerfect 5.1. Transmission from the point of composition to the publication site is accomplished through a Hayes Smartmodem 1200 using Smart Communications software to operate through the AT&T long-distance telephone sys-

Background light is provided by two 75-watt bulbs by Phillips and overhead light by four 75-watt floods by General Electric. The room's air-conditioning is by Gib-

The desk being used is a Scan two-piece unit. The small desk calendar with which it is provided comes from Armfield, Harrison & Thomas, Inc., Insurance — Bonds. The stapler is a Swingline. The paper clips are Jumbo Gems. The pens are by Paper Mate, Cross, Faber-Castell, Bic, Sheaffer, Pentel and Expresso. The permanent marker is a Paper Mate

Other desk furnishings include a Uhu Stic, which is a glue applicator by Faber-Castell; a letter opener by fany; a snapshot taken with a Minolta camera on Kodak film and mounted in a frame from Intercraft; two stiff paper bookmarks, one from Crest Books of Sterling. Virginia, the other from Olsson's of Washington; an address book by Leathersmith; a Hewlett Packard Laserjet printer; a Keith Clark Month-At-A-Glance appointment book, and a handmade basket by Kasia Baker of Nantucket.

Slow to grasp the commercial opportunities lurking in American sports, the maker of the chair being used during this composition ne-glected to place his name either on or under it. Without this chi however, this tribute would not have been such a pleasure to com-

The mantel clock used in the writing area is a Seth Thomas, as is the barometer that keeps the composer alert to impending changes of

The trash can is a Witt. The rocking chair is from L. L. Bean. The stereo equipment with the broken turntable is a Kenwood. The portable radio-cassette player

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is a Sony. The portable electric typewriter is a Smith-Corona. The file cabinets are from Hon.

Clear Light, The Cedar Company, provided the three small bags containing natural essence of ce-dar, cedar with lavender buds and cedar with herbs and flowers, that hang from, respectively, a cabinet knob, the chandelier and a mantel, thus insuring that the writer's mood will never be soured for lack

of cedar's calm civilizing odor. B. Altman of New York provided the large Indian rug underfoot. The stationary bicycle is a Vitamaster. The vacuum cleaner is a Kenmore 3.2 with Power-Mate. Windows were washed with Windex. Murphy Oil Soap is used to keep wooden surfaces shining in the

writing area.

Postage scales are from the Pe-louze Scale Co. Both Sphinx and Universal Office Products provide the computer paper that serves as stationery for weighing on the Pelouze scales. The U.S. Postal Service provides the stamps.

The composer of this tribute wears a quartz wristwatch by Caravelle. His shirts are from Brooks Brothers. His socks are from Macy's. His trousers are from J. Peterman. His shoes are Wallabee His eyeglasses are by Loudoun Op-tical. The frames of his bifocals are by Rodenstock. For his computerses he wears Frame Maita.

While composing this tribute, the author's weight is increased by a packet of Stim-U-Dent toothpicks in his shirt pocket, and in his trousers pockets a handkerchief from Lord & Taylor, a billfold from Brooks Brothers containing Federal Reserve Notes by The United States of America and plastic cards by Visa, MasterCard, American Express, West Coast Video, Video Dens of America and New York Telephone; an assortment of coins from the U.S. Mint; and a key ring from True Value Hardware holding keys by Bald-win, Schlage, Parker, Taylor and

Shortly before entering the writing area to compose this tribute, the writer showered. Yardley was the soap used. He applied Noxzema Brushless to his face and shaved with a Gillette razor. The blade was an Atra. Then, taking a towel by Cannon . . .

## Jordi Savall's Sound Of Ancient Mornings

By Barry James onal Heraid Tribune

PARIS — Jordi Savall, an incongruous entry on the the French hit parade, is challenging the likes of Michael Jackson with a baroque viola da gamba and a selection of music straight from the royal court at Versailles.

Savall is no stranger to lovers of ancient music, but his performances have never before been what the French would call "un tube" — a smash success. Nor has the sonorous bass viol, which achieved its apogee in the 17th century, previously been considered a match for piercing electric guitars and awesome synthesizers that measure their nuances in megawatts. Nevertheless, the last time Savall

checked, the French had snapped up a quarter of a million copies of the soundtrack from the movie "Tous les matins du monde," which he plays and conducts. The film, which won seven Cesars. France's Oscars, is a tribute to baroque music as seen through the life of the court composer and viol player Marin Marais. Savall said in an interview from his home near Barcelona that the hit had come as a surprise, something he would never have imagined when he switched from the modern violoncello to the ancient

Renaissance and baroque music.

The exuberant performance style of Savall, his long-established group Hesperion XX and the soprano Monserrat Figueras, his wife, contrast with the more austere and disciplined northern style of an earlier generation of ancient music practitioners. As its recent recordings of music from the court of the Spanish monarchs at the time of the discovery of America illus-

viol at the end of his student years and

embarked on a voyage of discovery of

Mozarab mournfulness to an almost modem-sounding swing.
Savall says the music appeals to modern ears because it is so lively, and in places, improvised. It should not, he believes, be played as if it is a museum piece. Indeed, the XX in the name of his group stands for

trates, Hesperion XX's style ranges from

One of the problems in performing old music is that no matter how accurate the recreation of instruments and how painstaking the research into the manuscripts scores, it is impossible to fashion a pair of ancient ears. Interpretation must be a nestion of aesthetic rather than historical

idgment. "I think the music can have different registers," said Savall. "A certain way of expression can appear excessive for some, too intense for others. But this depends on the sensitivity of each listener, just as different people will have different reactions

to a painting by El Greco. "Until about 50 years ago, there was only one way of performing. A romantic orchestra played Brahms or Vivaldi all in the same way, and so the first step was to make people understand that Bach or Vivaldi must be played in a different way.

Sometimes the ensuing cleaning process was excessively rigorous and academic. Savall added. "There was a fear of being too expressive, whereas I do not believe we have that fear any longer today. We have developed a language that corresponds to the style, and singers or instrumentalists who can perform from the heart."

Alone, or with Hesperion XX or other like-minded musicians, Savall has over the past 20 years unearthed a vast range of music by neglected composers such as John Coprario, the favorite of King Charles I; Captain Tobias Hyme, soldier and viol-player; Eustache du Caurroy, Juan del Enzina and John Jenkins.

After returning to Catalonia following 18 years' residence in Switzerland, Savall in 1987 formed a choir called La Capella Reial de Catalunya to sing mainly Hispan-ic music, much of it forgotten. This in-cludes, for example, a heavily mystical recent recording of the Oficium Defunc-torum by Cristobal de Morales, first performed at the reconem for the Emperor Charles V in Mexico City.

In 1989 Savall formed a chamber orchestra, Le Concert des Nations, to perform larger-scale compositions, including music by Bach, Haydn, Couperin, Charpentier and Martin i Soler.

Most recently, Savall recorded an inti-mate setting of Mozart's Requiem with the orchestra and the Capella Reial, in which he sought to make clearer Mozart's links with the past. Mozart came at the end of an era, and was not the kind of early romantic that some conductors interpret, he said.

One difference is that Savall observes much crisper tempi than usual, "Mozart gave enormous importance to the tempo, he said. "You see it in many letters and writings. The importance of rhythms gives the music force and exclamation."

Savall recorded part of the requiem in a church in the middle of the night, deliberately seeking a mood of weariness and introspection. At night, he said, "the capacity to dream is much greater. There is more ensibility. I have always recorded the most dramatic, tender and moving music as late



Jordi Savall: The music should not be played as if it were a museum piece.

as possible because when you are tired after a day of work, the body has no force and that is when the spirit takes over." Being a Catalan, he believes, gives him a privileged viewpoint, with a foot in both Hispanic and northern cultures.

Savall is one of the world's leading viol performers. The six- or seven-stringed vio-la da gamba, the tenor of the family, was edged out by the more powerful and more virtuoso violoncello in the 18th century. The viol's silvery sound is less incisive and tense than that of the cello. In recompense,

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Savall says, it has "more resonance, more flexibility, more sensuality and more nu-

Savall has recorded much of the music of Marais, whose fame as a composer and violist waned with the decline in popularity of the viol. Marais nevertheless was "one of the most original composers of the baroque period," said Savall. "His music has richness, variety and beauty. When he was performing, the viola da gamba had 300 years of tradition in Europe. It was at the height of its possibilities."

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#### **PEOPLE**

U.S. Chooses Sculptor For Venice Biennale

Louise Bourgeois, 79, one of the foremost American woman sculptors, has been chosen to represent the United States in the Venice Biennale next year by a jury acting for the National Endowment for the Arts and the U.S. Information Agency. Bourgeois will be given a retrospective exhibition, the first since the Museum of Modern Art in New York surveyed her work in 1982. The core exhibition will be displayed at the American Pavilion in Venice from June 6 to Oct. 3, 1993, and her pieces will also be installed throughout the city. An expanded version of her Riemande show will be exhibited later in several American and European cities.

For a long time, Donald E. Shaver carried the burden of having put a tack on his sixth-grade teacher's chair 31 years ago. The load was finally lifted when Shaver confessed to Donald Lohnar, who had been his teacher in Galesburg, Illinois. Shaver, now a Municipal Court judge in Modesto, California, apologized to Lohnar when he was back home for a high school Lohmar said, "I've never been able to get that tack out. I've been thinking of hiring an attorney.

Barbra Streisand's charitable 4 foundation has donated \$52,000 to nine groups to help with the post-riot rebuilding in Los Angeles. In May, the organization donated \$50,000 to two charities.

Even some of the Hollywood glitterati face hard times, according to US magazine. Superstars like
Tom Crusse, Edde Murphy and Julia Roberts still get their big bucks,
but Al Pacino took a \$5 million pay cut, to \$1 million - "starvation money," it's being called — to appear in "Glengarry Glen Ross."
Meryl Streep took a \$2 million cut
to do "Death Becomes Her."

The horror-story writer Stephen King completed five months of federal jury duty in Bangor, Maine, without being chosen for a trial, The jury pool members broke into laughter when Judge Morton A. Brody said there "may be some oblique reasons" why certain of

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**MESSAGE** 

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